BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO·REGIS·ET·SENATUS·ANGLI

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1822. [NUMBER 1534.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any dervant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Bills, on His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to the amount of Eight Lacs (8,00,000) of Sicca Rupees, drawn payable sixty days after sight, will be disposed of by Public Auction, to the highest Bidder or Bidders, at the General Treasury, at noon Saturday the 19th Instant, and, for the accommodatian of Purchasers, will be drawn in sets as follows, viz.

Sicca Rupees.	
10 Sets of 25,000 each. . Sic. Rs.	2,50,000
10 Ditto of 20,000 do.	2,00,000
15 Ditto of 10,000 do.	1,50,000
20 Ditto of 5,000 do.	1,00,000
25 Ditto of 2,000 do.	50,000
50 Ditto of 1,000 do.	50,000
Total Sicca Rupees	8,00,000

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12th JANUARY 1822.

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર

એવીજે·શ્રી·કલકતાના·શરકાર·કૂપર ખખેલી·કુંડીઓ·રૂપીઆ 800000 અંકે·આઠ·લાખની·દીઢા·પછે 10 મે·દીને·નાલ્ય·આપે·એવી·કુંડીઓ·શનીચરના·દીને·તારીખ 19 મી·ચાલતા·મહીનામા·બપોરનાં·શ્રી·ચુંબઇની·જનરેલ·તીજોરીમાં·કૂઆકુ·લીલામ·કરીને·જેઓ જ·વધતી·કીમત·ચંઢશે·તે·ઘણીને·તે·કુંડીઓ·વેચાથી·આપશે·ને·ખરીદદાર ના·જોગવાજ·શારૂ·કુંડીઓના·કકડા·લખી·આપશે·તેની·વીગત *

25000 કુંડીઓ 10 દર·કુંડી 1 રૂપીઆ ઉપર 25000 ની·તેનાં·રૂપીઆ

20000 કુંડીઓ 10 દર·કુંડી 1 રૂપીઆ ઉપર 20000 ની·તેનાં·રૂપીઆ

15000 કુંડીઓ 15 દર·કુંડી 1 રૂપીઆ ઉપર 10000 ની·તેનાં·રૂપીઆ

10000 કુંડીઓ 20 દર·કુંડી 1 રૂપીઆ ઉપર 5000 ની·તેનાં·રૂપીઆ

5000 કુંડીઓ 25 દર·કુંડી 1 રૂપીઆ ઉપર 2000 ની·તેનાં·રૂપીઆ

5000 કુંડીઓ 50 દર·કુંડી 1 રૂપીઆ ઉપર 1000 ની·તેનાં·રૂપીઆ

800000·જુમલે·રૂપીઆ·આઠ·લાખ

તા·12 જાનીવારી·સને 1822 અંગરેજી

A True Translation,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

ક

શરકારી ક્યાદીર ચોપડ

કોલીજે મકરમતા એચીક ચપ્પ ચપ્પડપત્ર ઉપીકેલ્યા કુંડ્યા રૂપ એ 800000 પાચપક્ષ ચીપ્પ રૂપ યાચ્યા પાચતીક ત્યા ચીપણ પા ચીપ્પ ભાગવે ભેગી કોવણ કેતીક કેરા કુંડ્યા શાપણી તારીખ 19 ચ્યાચ ભણીન્યાત કોપ પ્રકટી ઘઈ કેચીક પપ્પક્ષ ત્રીજેગી ભ ઈ ણીઘડે ઇપ્પણ મરપ્ય ભેટ્રિણી ક્યાપતી પ્રીમત ચઢતીક ત્યા ઈ ણ્યાપ ત્યા કુંડ્યા પીમત કેતીક ચ ણી કુંડ્યા કેરેથી મગીતીક ત્યાંચે ભેગપઈ મગીતાં કેણે પ્રકણે કુંડ્યા કેકણ કેતીક ચી નક્રજીક

2૮0000 કુંડ્યા 10 ઘર કુંડી
ચીપ્ર રૂપકે 2૮000
પ્રાો ત્યાચે રૂપકે

200000 પ્રીતા 10 ઘર કુંડી
ચીપ્ર રૂપકે 20000
પ્રાો ત્યાચે રૂપકે

12૮0000 પ્રીતા 12 ઘર કુંડી
ચીપ્ર રૂપકે 10000
પ્રાો ત્યાચે રૂપકે

100000 પ્રીતા 20 ઘર કુંડી
ચીપ્ર રૂપકે ૮000
પ્રાો ત્યાચે રૂપકે

૮0000 પ્રીતા 2૮ ઘર કુંડી
ચીપ્ર રૂપકે 2000
પ્રાો ત્યાચે રૂપકે

૮0000 પ્રીતા ૮0 ઘર કુંડી
ચીપ્ર રૂપકે 1000
પ્રાો ત્યાચે રૂપકે

(800000) એકેચંર ચીપ્ર રૂપકે
પઢ ૧૪

તારીખ 12 મહે ક્યાનીપરી
૧૪ 1822 ઈંગ્રજી

A True Translation,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there will be sold in the Honorable Company's Warehouse on Friday the 1st of February next, in the afternoon, a consignment of BENGAL SUGAR just imported.

The lots will be put up in small quanties for the convenience of the purchasers, and the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in Charge.

BOMBAY
WAREHOUSE OFFICE
14th *Jan.* 1822.

જાહેર·નામો

એવોજે·હાલ·શ્રી·ખંગાલેથી·ખાંડ·આવીછે·તે·શુક્રવારે·તારીખ 1 આવતી·ફેબરીવારી·મહીના·મધે·બપોરના·શ્રી·શરકાર·કંપેનીના·વખાર·મધે·વેચાશે* ખાંડના·લાટ·ખરીદદારના·જોગવાજ·પરમાણે·નાહાના·કીધા·જશે—તે·કરાર મદાર·વકરીના·ઠાણે·જાહેર·કીધા·જશે —તારીખ 14 જાનીવારી·શને 1822 અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

મણીર મપ્ય

ચોભાગે ઘડ ઘંગાડ ભાચર ચડ ચઢે તી ચીકપર તેગીચ 1 ઘેતે ચ્રિપ્રેપ્રગીચે ભેગી ગોપ્રપ્રઈ ઘર મર મંઘનીચે પધ્રગીત પીપ્રેક.

ભાચરેચે પ્રઘ ચોર્ગ્ય ઘપ્રચે ભેગપઈ પ્રપ્રણે પ્રઘપ્રભે મગીતી ક ચ ગી મપ્રર મઘર પીપ્રગીચે પેદ્રેભ મપણીપ્ર મઈક તેગીચ 14 ક્યાનીપરી ૭૫ 1822 ઈ ૭૫ી

A True Translation,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing, at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honourable the Governor in council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments, proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees will be paid to any person, who shall take up and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6 Passports will be granted at Bombay by the senior magistrate of police, or in his absence, by the junior magistrate; and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3d June 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,

10th APRIL 1818.

The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing from the British Territories without Passports, is to be executed by

gistrate and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council,

WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10*th April* 1818

Naval Contract,
TRINCOMALIE.

IN pursuance of instructions I have received from the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy Resident at this Port, I shall be ready to receive Tenders to supply by Contract a quantity of Teak Timber and Plank from the Coast of Malabar not exceeding 450 or less than 400 loads, each load to contain 50 cubic feet, under the conditions herein specified, viz.

The quantity of Timber, &c. to be delivered before the end of October 1822, shall not be less than 200 loads, and the whole to be delivered before the end of April 1823.

All the said Timber, &c. shall be delivered alongside the Wharf at the Naval Yard at Trincomalie.

The quantities of each of the three descriptions of Timber in Logs, to be supplied in equal proportions, and with every 100 loads of Timber in logs, 50 loads in Plank are to be delivered in equal parts of 4 and 3 inches in thickness.

Proposals of Prices are to be tendered in Madras Currency, or in Sterling money at a rate per load, for each of the following descriptions of Timber and Plank.

	R.	A.	P	
1st, Logs from 40 to 50 feet in length, and to measure from 80 to 120 cubic feet.				Per load.
2d, Logs from 30 to 40 feet in length, and to measure from 50 to 80 cubic feet.				do.
3d, Logs from 20 to 30 feet in length, and to measure from 25 to 50 cubic feet.				do.
4th, Plank of 4 inches in thickness, from 30 to 40 feet in length, and in no part less than 12 inches in breadth.				do.
5th, Plank of 4 inches in thickness, from 25 to 30 feet in length, and in no part less than 11 inches in breadth.				do.
6th, Plank of 3 inches in thickness, from 25 to 35 feet in length, and in no part less than 11 inches in breadth.				do.
7th, Plank of 3 inches in thickness, from 20 to 25 feet in length, and in no part less than 10 inches in breadth.				do.

As the Trees in their round form would in many respects be inconvenient but particularly so in regard to stowage, every tree is to be partly hewn on all it's sides so that it approaches a square, or that the remaining parts of the circle be only equal to half of the flat surfaces on sides. In the measurement of both Timber and Plank the dimensions are to be taken clear of the sap, the whole to be of good quality and free from defects.

If on the delivery any small defects shall be discovered in the timber and plank, the same will be received, but such abatement must be made as shall be considered equitable by the Officers of the Naval Yard and the Contractor, or some person appointed to attend on his behalf.

On the delivery of the said timber and plank, it is to be surveyed and measured by the Officers of the Naval Yard, when Government Bills of exchange on the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy in London payable at Ninety days after sight, will be granted, for the amount of the Timber, &c. delivered, or Bills payable at Madras or Calcutta, at the option of the Contractor, but such choice being made, no future alteration can be admitted.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a Letter addressed to me at Trincomalie; and the person or persons who shall engage in a Contract for the abovementioned supplies, is, or are to become bound in the sum of One Thousand Madras Rupees for the due performance of the same.

Tenders to my address will be received until noon of the 25th March next, when they will be opened in the presence of the Commissioner and [illegible] ective Officers of the yard, and th[illegible]ender if approved of, acce[illegible]

Se[illegible]parate an[illegible]s will be received at the [illegible]nder similar circu[illegible]tions for an equal q[illegible]y o[illegible]and Plank from Rangoon.

Tenders on His Ma[illegible]y's Service to my address to be endorsed in the corner "Tender for supplying Timber from Malabar, or from Rangoon" as the case may be.

(Signed) J. BALLINGALL,
N. Storekeeper.

NAVAL YARD, TRINCOMALIE,
3d December 1821.

For Passage to London,
THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP
LORD CASTLEREAGH,
FRANCIS BRIGGS,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN 810 TONS,

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will positively sail in all February. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co. where a plan of the accommodation may be seen, or to HORMARJEE DORABJEE near the Church Gate.

Bombay 18*th January* 1822.

For Freight or Passage
TO CALCUTTA,
THE SHIP
DUKE OF BEDFORD
CAPT. EDWARD OAKES,

WILL sail on or about the 6th of next Month. For particulars apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay 18*th January* 1822.

For Passage only.
TO THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ENGLAND,
THE GOOD AND FAST SAILING SHIP
THE
PARTRIDGE
OF 516 TONS,
WILL SAIL ON OR ABOUT 1st FEB.
APPLY TO
Messrs. Baxter and Co.

This ship carries a Surgeon, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, having a poop, and has been fitted up expressly between decks; and, if required, will take up Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Bombay, 6th *Jan.* 1822.

KEMPT & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 5th Feb. next and following days,

THE valuable Library of the late Recorder, the Hon'ble Sir Wm. David Evans, deceased.—Catalogues are in the press.

Bombay 19*th January* 1822.

KEMPT & Co.

HAVE for sale, a silver Breakfast and Dinner Set, packed in two Iron bound Chests; made by Hamilton nd C[illegible] of Calcutta, and may be had on m derate terms. Also an upright Grand Piano, has been 7 years in this country.

Bombay 19*th January* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On the 28th Instant

SUNDRY articles of useful Furniture &c. the property of a Gentleman embarked for Europe, consisting of Mahogany Couches, Chests of Drawers, Book Cases, Swinging Glasses, and Sofa Tables, also Jackwood Chairs &c. a few Oil Paintings and a Grand Piano Forte, the latter seasoned to the climate and in excellent condition; also a small quantity of excellent Wine of sorts, and Beer well up in Bottles; and a Europe Horse and Mare.

Bombay 19*th January* 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A Very comfortable and roomy Chariot in good condition, with a pair of fast going Horses, and Harnes Price moderate, and may be viewed on application to Mr. Kempt.

Bombay January 19*th* 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A QUANTITY of excellent CLARET, imported per the undermentioned Ships, from London viz.

PER SHIP ALEXANDER.

A few 6 Dozen Chests of Christopher's superior first Growth CHATEAU MARGEAUX CLARET, at Rs 40 per dozen.

PER SHIPS MULGRAVE CASTLE AND PHŒNIX.

Some 12, and 6 Dozen Chests of Superior CLARET, of Colonel Palmer's Growth, at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

Bombay 1 *th Jan.* 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. FORBES & CO.

LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, of superior quality, and fit for immediate use, from the following respectable Houses, in whole, half and quarter Pipes, viz.

From Gordon, Duff, Inglis, & Co. imported in 1814, at Rupees 700 per Pipe.
Keir & Co. do. in 1816, 800 per ditto.

ALSO

SOME PIPES OF OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA, from the well known firm of *Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop & Co.* at Rs. 550 per Pipe, and a small quantity of genuine BRONTI, and CAPE MADEIRA, at Rupees 300 per Pipe.

Bombay, 11*th January* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 21st Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Household furniture, Glass, Queens, and China ware. A few dozens of Hodgson's Beer in Bottles &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will put up for sale, a well known beautiful High Cast Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle, the property of a Gentleman gone to Europe.

Bombay 19*th January* 1822.

FO[illegible]
AT THE CO[illegible]
THE
KAL[illegible]
SHEWING THE[illegible]
According
OF RECK[illegible]
THE ENGLISH[illegible]
MUSSULMAN[illegible]
For the yea[illegible]
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and W[illegible]
those who[illegible]
Character[illegible]

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on 08 April, 2017

CARD.

WE again request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of Advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent BEFORE 12 o'clock on Friday morning.

Courier office 19th Jan 1822

BOMBAY GENERAL WIDOWS' Fund.

IT having been for a considerable time in agitation, among several of the respectable Inhabitants of this Presidency, to establish partly a similar Institution, in Bombay, to that at present existing in Calcutta under the Patronage of the MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, *which latter is denominated* "THE BENGAL MARINERS' WIDOWS' FUND."

It is requested of those Gentlemen who approve and can duly appreciate the utility of so beneficial an Institution, to send in their names to "THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY *and at* MR. ANDERSON'S *Office, in order that when a sufficient number shall have been enrolled, a day for a meeting to be held will be advertised for the purpose of consulting upon and forming plans for the furtherance and solid Establishment of the Institution.*

Donations will be received at MR. ANDERSON'S *Office.*

This will be found a more eligible opportunity for subscribers to provide their families than the tedious and expensive plans at present adopted of Life Insurance &c. &.

Bombay 19th Jan. 1822'

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORESHWER DHACKJEE will receive PROPOSALS on Friday the 5th Feb. next from such persons as are willing to purchase the following ESTATES situated in Borem Village on the Island of CARANJAH, the property of his Father DHACKJEE DADAJEE, the conditions of which will be made known on application to him at his office in Town, any days previous to the above date.

No.		*Beggahs*	*Pands.*
1	Burgas Vady measuring,.....	4	16
2	Lungat do. do..	1	4¾
3	Coombar do. do..	1	19¼
4	Poatfoo-giachee } do. do..	1	19
5	Poway bootee } do. do..	2	4½
6	Bhounry do. do..	2	11

Bombay 19th January 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાંથી આપીએયને કેહલ મખેલી મીલકતો શ્રી કુરણ અ ધિ ભોરે ગાંમડામાં ઢાકજી દાદાજી નીછિ તો વેચવા કાડીછિ તો વાશતે જે લોકોને લેવી હોએ તે લોકોએ શ્રુકરવારનાં દી ને તારીખ ૧૫ મી આવતી ફેબરીવા રીને દીને મોરેશવર ઢાકજીને પરપોજ લ કરી આપે—એ મીલકતનાં વેચાણ ની બોલી એની ફોટમાં ની હાજીશમાં રૂપર તારીખ લખીછે તેનાં અગાવ પુજ વા ગએઆથી માલમ પડશે *

નંબર		વીગા	પાંડ
૧	બરગાશવાડી એનુ લરત	૪	૧૬
૨	લાંગટવાડી એનુ લરત	૧	૪ ૧૧
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૫	પવાજછુટીવાડી એનુલરત	૨	૪૧૧
૬	લાકુનરીવાડી એનુ લરત	૨	૧૧

તા ૧૯ મી જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

MAJOR WELLINGTON, 17th Dragoons, having taking charge of the effects of the late Lieut. DELETANG of the same Regiment, has, after paying Servants' Wages, Regimental debts &c. &c. remitted the Balance Rs. 1857 to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

Kaira January 1st 1822.

WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Framjee Cawasjee's
OFFICE,
On TUESDAY the 22d Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK
On account of the Underwriters,
WIF C 15 WHOLE AND
„ 55 HALF CHESTS
OF
DAMAGED
CASSIA,
LATELY IMPORTED
FROM CHINA,
PER SHIP
SULIMANY,
CAPTAIN R. S. CARTER.

Bombay 18th January 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the Estate and Effects of the late ANTONIO DE SOUZA, late of Madras deceased, may be granted to QUITERIA DE SOUZA of Bombay Portuguese widow, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—dated this 11th day of January 1822.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of MR. JOHN CHARLES ENNI'S, late of Bombay, Free Mariner, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Register for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay, January 16th 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT CHARLES WRIGHT, late in the Marine Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE,) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay, January 16th 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattel, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN CHARLES COURT, late in the Marine Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof

Bombay January 16th 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament and Codicils of Captain THOMAS DAUBENY, late in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS CORSELLIS, and Captain WILLIAM INGLIS, also in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, the Executors in the said will named—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay, January 11th 1822.

BOMBAY RACES 1822.

THE following are published as the CUPS & PLATES to be run for at the ensuing meeting.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY THE 22D OF JANUARY 1822.

A GOLD CUP valued 100 Guineas, given by HENRY MERITON Esq. one 3 mile heat for all Arab Horses carrying 8st. 7lbs. Horses that *have won* a Plate, Cup, Purse or Sweepstakes to carry 7lbs. extra; the winner of two, or more, to carry 10lbs. extra.

THE LADIES and BACHELORS' PURSE, with 5 Gold Mohurs each; for all Horses carrying 8st. 7lbs. *heats 2½ miles*, English Horses carrying 12lbs. extra.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY THE 25TH OF JANUARY 1822.

THE MALET STAKES of £100 from the fund and ten Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses; 1 *mile and half heats*, carrying 8st 7lbs,

THE FORBES STAKES of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber; for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone; English Horses carrying 12lbs extra; *one three mile Hent.*

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY THE 29TH JANUARY 1822.

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP, according to its terms.

A PLATE for beaten horses that have saved their distance, of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each: to be handicaped by the Stewards; *one two mile heat.*

Horses walking over the Course for any of the Plates given by the Fund, shall be entitled to only half the value. None but subscribers are allowed to enter horses. The decision of the Stewards to be final.

A Meeting as usual will take place at the stand on Monday, when Horses to run on the following day, are to be entered &c. &c.

By order of Turf Club

BOMBAY RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

The account you have received and published of the contest for the Guycawar Cup being extremely incorrect and unfair, I am sure that you will not hesitate a moment to give insertion to this letter. There are two modes in which Horses can be distanced—one absolutely from the incapacity of the horse—the other contingently from the fault of the rider. LAST-HOPES was the only horse that fell under the former classification. He was absolutely distanced from want of speed. ABELARD who came in third or fourth, and RADICAL, of whom, probably from a spirit of loyalty, no mention is made in your account, were declared distanced from the riders being deficient in weight; and STAJEE, who came in 4th or 5th, in consequence of his rider having jostled. I do not believe, Mr. Editor, that you are much of a Jockey, but being myself interested for the reputation of one of those Noble Animals, whose character has been by your account degraded to the level of LAST HOPES, I am persuaded that your desire to do justice to man or beast, with afford this appeal a conspicuous corner in your sporting columns.

I am, Sir, Yours,
AN OWNER of one of the HORSES.

MR. EDITOR,

Feeling an interest in the success of the present Bombay Lottery, I beg to annex a Scheme which is generally considered at this station (Jaulna) as promising a far greater number of Subscribers than the one recently published in your Paper. In fact it appears to be the prevailing opinion that no plan can possibly succeed, when the chances of benefit are nearly all swallowed up in one Capital Prize.

THALE

Jaulna 1st Jan. 1822.

Proposed Scheme for the ensuing [illegible] Lottery.

1	Prize	of.....50,000.....	50
1	do.	of.....20,000.....	20
1	do.	of.....15,000.....	15
2	do.	of.....10,000.....	20
5	do.	of..... 5000.....	25
10	do.	of.....2000.....	20
12	do.	of.....1000.....	12
16	do.	of.....750.....	1
20	do.	of.....500.....	1
550	do.	of.....120.....	6
618	Prizes		25
1882	Blanks		
2500	Tickets at 100 Rs. each.....		250,000

T.

We have inserted the scheme of Thales. All the tickets of the last Lottery were sold, and we see no reason to apprehend that any will remain unsold of the present one. We conceive that the single attraction of one great prize acts more powerfully than the combined charms of many smaller ones. However, if Thales and his friends prefer the latter, they have only to combine and purchase Tickets *in shares*, and they can have as many small prizes as they wish. Two half shares of tickets in the present Lottery, will give two chances for ½ a Lac, which is equivalent to one ticket or chance for 2 prizes of half a Lac each; and so on.

MR. EDITOR.

On the 29th Ultimo, Lieut. Colonel Barclay, commanding in Kattywar, reviewed the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, prior to it's being broken up into Detachments, in pursuit of the Komaun banditti. On this occasion the accompanying order was issued expressive of the great satisfaction which the Lieut Colonel in common with the rest of the force experienced on viewing the very high state of discipline which this fine regiment has attained under the command of that able and zealous Officer Captain Frederick Soillieux.

Trusting that you will be able to bestow a corner of your valuable paper for the insertion of this communication with its accompaniment.

I remain, Mr Editor,
Your most obldt. Servant
AN EYE WITNESS.

Camp Near Dharie Goondurie,
6th January 1822.

FIELD ORDERS,
BY LIEUT. COLONEL R. BARCLAY.

Camp near Dharu Goondaru
Tuesday 1st Jan. 1822.

The Commanding Officer having completed the Inspection and Review of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, begs to express in Orders the gratification he has experienced at the soldierlike appearance and general efficiency of the Regiment.

The correctness and celerity with which the manœuvres were executed, evince great attention on the part of the officers and men highly to their credit, while the regular system of discipline which prevails throughout, and by which so much has been accomplished, adds another to the many recorded profs of the zeal and abilities of Captain Soillieux.

The Commanding Officer will have much pleasure in making these his sentiments known to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed,) STRATFORD POWELL,
Major Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th JANUARY, 1822

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

LIEUTENANT W. J. Brown, of the 4th Regt. N. I. having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. H. Brown to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master, in the room of Lieutenant Massey, Interpreter and Quarter Master, removed, at his own request, to the 2 Battalion,—Date of appointment 16th November 1821.

With reference to the general orders of the 13th January 1821, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following extension of the limits of the cantonment of Sholapoor.

For the Northern boundary a line drawn from the S. W. Angle of the Pettah until it cuts the Sattarah high road, keeping that road as the Western Boundary as far as the well in the Mango Tope, where the troughs for Cavalry are constructing; and thence until it joins what was before laid down as the Western Boundary.

Bombay Castle 11th January 1822.

Major General Richard Cooke is allowed to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent from his station for a period of six weeks.

The furlough to sea on Sick Certificate granted to Major E. Frederick of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, by the Government orders of the 23d of May last, is extended to the end of March next.

Captain Spiller is appointed to the command of a Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and Capt. A. W. Brown, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Barrack Master at Surat, is appointed Major of Brigade at Poona in succession to Capt. Spiller, from the date of the latter's removal from that appointment

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain Elder in the situation of Barrack Master at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 14th January 1822.

Captain Low of the Madras Establishment, and Commissioner with Bajee Row, having solicited the permission of this Government to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health, and having furnished the requisite medical certificate; the Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions his proceeding to St. Helena.

Bombay Castle 15th January 1822.

As unnecessary expenses may often be incurred by the hesitation of commanding officers in discharging field Establishments, after the object for retaining them in a state of efficiency has ceased to exist, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that whenever a body of troops may be employed in operations dependant on, or liable to be influenced by diplomatic proceedings, the public officer, exercising the political functions, shall be instructed to make the earliest communication to the officer in command of any circumstances which may render it practicable to reduce the field equipment, and the latter will be considered responsible that no delay shall occur in discharging such portions of the Commissariat and other Establishments, as he may thus be enabled to despense with, making a report of the nature and extent of such reduction, together with the probable period required for carrying the same into effect, through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the immediate information of Government. Should it, at any time, appear to the commanding officer that the progress of Military operations has rendered any part of his establishment unnecessary, he will not fail to point it out to the Political authority, and to ascertain his sentiments on the expediency of the reduction.

Officers commanding field detachments, independent of any immediate political controul, will be expected to take advantage of every opportunity of reducing the expense of their Equipments, and will discharge all extra establishments, without waiting for specific instructions to that effect, as soon as the service, on which they are employed, shall have been fully accomplished.

Major George Midford of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to England on sick certificate, with leave of absence, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant J. Outram of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Adjutant to that Battalion in the room of Lieutenant Ogilby, proceeding on furlough to Europe; date of appointment 15th January 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

18th Jan. 1822.

BY the reports received by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants on the proficiency they have made in the Country languages for the quarter ending the 10th of this month, the undermentioned Gentlemen have been returned as qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service.

Mr. H. G. Oakes, arrived on the	2d	of April 1817
Mr. G. Giberne	30th	of May, "
Mr. J. Pyne	11th	of May, 1818
Mr. H. H. Glass	1st	of June 1819.

It is due to the characters of these Gentlemen to state, that they have been for some time employed in the active discharge of their official functions; and that it was only by a recent resolution of the Government that a test of their qualifications was rendered indispensable to their further advancement in the service.

The Committee has also reported that the following gentlemen have not yet acquired the degree of proficiency in the Hindoostanee language requisite for transaction of public business.

Mr. Alex. Elphinston, date of arrival	7th	June 1820
Mr. Farquhasion	17th	April 1821
Mr. Harrison	10th	June "
Mr. Hansou.	"	"
Mr. Webb	"	"
Mr. Brown	"	"
Mr. Chamier	31st	Oct. 1821

The Governor in Council entertains a confident expectation that an honorable solicitude to acquire those qualifications which are indispensable to public employment, will stimulate these Gentlemen, and others of the same standing who have not presented themselves for examination, not to disappoint, in the successful progress of their studies during the ensuing quarter, the favorable opinion with which the Governor in Council is impressed of their general good conduct.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1822.

The ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Capt. Beyts, arrived here on Thursday afternoon. She left Bushire the 17th Dec. and Muscat 7th inst. Her report states that the coronation of His Majesty George the 4th took place on the 19th July, and that Queen Caroline died on the 5th August: we believe that neither public dispatches, private letters, nor English or continental papers have been received by this opportunity.

The Conde de Rio Pardo spoke the Malabar off Rasalhad on the 8th instant.

We have made every exertion in our power to learn the heads of intelligence brought by this ship, the following is however all we have been able to collect.

Major Harriot, who came passenger in the Conde de Rio Pardo left England on the 25th July. The King's coronation took place on the 19th July with consequent Army and Navy Brevet. He heard at Taganroe in the sea of Asoph on the 9th Sept. of the death of her Majesty, and the account was subsequently confirmed at Novo Tyerkash by General Chernecheff, and at Teflis an extract from a Petersburg Gazette was read to him mentioning the demise as having occured on the 5th Aug and stating amongst other details, that when Dr. Holland assured her Majesty she might recover, she immediately replied, Doctor, your expectations will be deceived.

The Russian army amounting to 70,000 was concentrated on the River Prutts & expected a declaration of war against Turkey. The Greek insurrection was completely put down, but the British authorities in Turkey &ca. did not expect a war with Russia.

We regret to state that accounts have been received by the Conde de Rio Pardo, of the death of another meritorious public servant in Persia:—Dr. John Taylor of the Medical Establishment of this presidency, died at Sherauz on the 6th of last month.

Yesterday His Majesty's ship Liverpool, Captain Collier C. B. arrived, from Cochin 6th inst. Passengers, —— Kensington Esq. and family. Another ship was standing for the harbour at sun set, and a signal for a third ship had been made shortly before.

A letter from Sholapore dated 8th Jan. mentions 'that the weather had already become hot and dusty at that station.'

'The Rajah of Sattarah with about 10,000 followers passed thro' about a fortnight before on his route to Beejapore. His mother accompanied him and was unwell, it was reported she had since died. The Rajah travels in some state, about 50 Elephants, a corps of sepoys and all the paraphernalia of oriental pomp.'

The Milford, Capt. Horwood, for Liverpool, will be the next ship for England. She is to sail about the 25th inst.

The Partridge is to leave Bombay on the 1st February, and will touch at Cannanore, Cochin and Allepee for passengers. She calls also at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

We have received the 1st Number of the Goa Gazette, established at that city by order of the provisional government, published on the 22d Dec. and to be continued weekly. It details the movements of the military which immediately preceded the late change of the provisional government.

Two battalions of infantry, 4 and 6, under the command of Brigadier Antonio Joze de Mello, Soto Maior Teles, in communication with a battalion of Artillery, proceeded on the night of the 2d December to Pangim. On their arrival at Pangim they found the battalion of Artillery already there, together with the first battalion of Infantry. Three of the members of the first provisional government were then arrested in their houses,—Marshal Joaquin Manuel Correa de Silva e Gama, military secretary, Manuel Duarte Leitaõ, civil secretary, and Marshal Manoel Godinho de Mira, Commander in Chief of the Forces.

Two other members of the Government, the Counsellor Manuel Joze Gomes Loureiro, and the chief judge Gonsalo de Magalhoens Texeira Pinto, were not arrested.

The troops then quietly waited for day light, when a deputation of the officers headed by the Brigadier Mello waited on H. E. D. Manuel de Camera, who had lately arrived from Rio de Janeiro, appointed Governor and Captain General of India by the King, and required of him that there should be a provisional Junta of Government, who should be elected and should govern according to the spirit of the Portuguese constitution, to which all had sworn. The same demand was made by the council of the Province of Salsette.

All the Ecclesiatical, civil and military authorities, the councils of the provinces of Salsette and Bardez, and the deputies from the corps of the army, having assembled before the Palace of Government, declared the provisional government elected on the 16th Sept. to be extinct, and elected the present members to be a provisional government until the decision of the Cortes.

Rumors having been spread that the provisional government was illegal and intrusive, the Junta ordered a detachment of troops to encamp in Gaspar Dias to maintain public tranquillity; and directed the same congress which had on the 3d elected the government, to meet again on the 8th. The congress met and re-elected, or rather confirmed the provisional government.

The following is a close translation of the Proclamation subsequently issued by the government

CITIZENS OF THE PROVINCE OF GOA.

At length you have elected by your deputies in full congress and in full liberty, the present Members of your Government. You saw the repugnance with which they sacrificed themselves to this difficult charge: you prevailed over them by your obstinate but honorable confidence. You have entered into convention with them, in electing them, and they with you yielding to your wish: sealing this convention with a solemn oath, that your mutual obligations shall be imprescriptible and that the sacred Portuguese Constitution shall be the star which is to guide both parties: such it ought to be, for we are all Portuguese. In the eye of the Law we shall all be equal: only virtues and talents shall distinguish us. Subjects from whom the Country receives the same services ought and must have the same means of rendering them.

Religion commands us, Policy advises us, Sociableness seduces us, that so fortunate an epoch shall be one for reconciling discordant minds: and what disagreement can arise amongst individuals reciprocally bound by so liberal a constitution! Speak, write on all in conformity with its spirit: shew in writing to your Government the errors in which you see them slip; they themselves shall correct them, or will convoke an assembly chosen by you, to be enlightened and and determined by it. The present members of the Government, faithful to their principles, are ready to leave, without any occasion for arms or tumult, this Post, with the same good faith with which they accepted it, as soon as, at your request convoking an assembly elected by you, you shall legally express that the public good so requires. Unhappy is that Government, which, in defiance of the general wish, endeavours to maintain itself by force of arms, and by means of dissentions and internal wars!

The existing laws which are opposed to the Bases of the constitusion we have sworn to, are abolished; the rest shall be religiously observed. The religion of our fathers, and the peaceful enjoyment to every one of his rights shall be maintained: all the public situations and offices shall be respected in the free exercise of the authority which is placed in their hands. Every measure or legislative disposition over these or other objects, altho it were merely provisional, would be an individual act and characteristic of the most perfect and complete Sovereignty, and on this account superior to the authority of the Government and the rights of a Provincial congress. In constitutional monarchies, the Sovereign power, whence the legislative is derived, is necessarily indivisible, and can only reside in the collective body of the Representatives of the nation legally assembled in Cortes or national assemblies. We shall respect then the existing legislation which we swear to preserve and maintain until we receive from the wisdom of the Cortes the new national code.

A statement of the Public Revenue shall be laid before you monthly, by which you will see what the Government has at their disposal towards your salaries, which they would with the greatest pleasure pay up equally to all, and henceforward on the same footing as those of Portugal (altho you engaged not with this interested motive in the sacred constitutional cause, but with the sole one of being citizens of a free nation) but at present the revenues of this province are not sufficient: the mother country will send the requisite supplies. The Junta will use all œconomy compatible with the general good. The objects of the greatest consideration shall be submitted to the Cortes, for which the deputies of this province will be chosen, and will depart immediately.

Observe the strictest discipline, civil and military. Tranquillize yourselves. The Government which you have established, regard all you require, will labor continually to give you the greatest quantity of happiness which it is in their power, and will never promise to perform things out of their power. May it please God that these kinds of care may kindle in them some sparks of the heroic and virtuous administration of the Castros, Albuquerques and Pachecos, which in these parts of India exalted the glory of the Portuguese name and have made it respectable to the most remote ages.

In fine, your Government rely that you, the country and the world will do them justice.

Long live our sacred religion! long live the Portuguese nation! long live our

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Cortes! long live our very beloved King and Lord Don John the 6th.

Palace of the Government 14, *Dec.* 1821.

D. Manoel da Camara, President of the Provincial Govt.
Fr. Paulo, Archbishop of Cranganor.
Antonio Jose de Mello Soto Maior Telles.
Josō Carlos Leal,
Dr. Antonio Jose de Lima Leitaō.

We had last week the pleasure of inserting an honorable testimony of the public merit of one of the gentlemen who has gone home by the Sarah; we are again most happy in being permitted to publish the following letter addressed by the mercantile community of this place to Mr. Shank, and that very worthy and estimable gentleman's answer.

BOMBAY, 12*th* JANUARY 1822.

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned European and Native Merchants of Bombay having heard of your intended resignation of the situation of Collector of Government Customs at the Presidency, and approaching departure for Europe, consider it an act of duty, at a time when our motives cannot possibly be misinterpreted, to convey to you our best acknowledgments for the uniform attention we have experienced in our transactions with the Custom House, during a period of more than twelve years that you have been at the head of that office, and for the facilities afforded to every class of persons, in the dispatch of business in the department under your charge.

We conceive it impossible for any individual to have given more general satisfaction than you have done, in the situation you are about to relinquish, and we are sure it will always be matter of gratification to you to reflect, that you have been able, by kindness and urbanity in the exercise of your official duties to conciliate the friendship and good will of the mercantile community of this place, without in any degree departing from that strict and impartial administration of the Regulations of your department which your duty to your Honourable Employers necessarily prescribed to you.

Impressed with these sentiments and with a sincere respect for your private as well as your public character, we are anxious to afford you a permanent token of our regard, and we request therefore that you will do us the favor to accept of a piece of Plate of the value of three hundred guineas, which our mutual friend Mr. Remington will have the pleasure of presenting to you on our behalf on your arrival in England.

Wishing you a quick and prosperous voyage and a happy meeting with your family and friends.

We are,
DEAR SIR,
Yours very faithfully,

Signed.

Dawdass Hurjeevandass,
Hormuzjee Bamonjee,
K. G. Hoosine,
Mariahver Dwackjee,
Framjee Cawasjee,
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
Cursetjee and Jehangeer Ardaseer,
Jehangeer & Nowrojee Nasserwanjee,
Nagurdass Hoerjee Moody,
Hormuzjee Dorabjee,
Bhicajee Merjee & Co.
Toolseydass Monackjee and Co.
Virjeil Hormuzjee,
Khoosalchand Nahalchund,
Premjee Purshotumdass,
Soonderjee Sewjee,
Jaichund Lollchund,
Lada Bhanjee,
Sorabjee and Sapoorjee,
Mooljee Khimjee,
Oda Nanjee,
Mossa Kaka,
Narrondass Toolseydass,
Hamchund Udakura,
Nanjee Kulanjee,
Kullanjee Champsey,
Sapoorjee Pestonjee,
Shaik Dhy,
Shaik Aboobuker,
Agah Mohamed Soostry,
Doma Gopaldass,
Sukeedass Nagurdass,
Mooljee Okurda,
Jewraz Balloo,
Bhanjee Jewraz,
Namechund Ameechund,
Purbhoodass Jngjeevandass,
Trebhowundass Luckmidass,
Kullanjee Samjee,
Jehangeer Cawasjee Patell,
Furdoonjee Sorabjee,
Shaik Abdul Raiman,
Syed Hadee bin Syed Tuckey,
Hyderally Kassinjee,
Bakerbhoy Shaik Tyab,

Signed.

Remington Crawford & Co.
John Leckie and Co.
Shotton Malcolm & Co.
Baxter and Co.
Boyes and Co.
Lugrin and Watson,
J. F. Pereira and Sobrinho,
William Milburn,
Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Mackintosh and Hamilton,
Roger de Faria and Co.
Mohamed Ally Rogay,
Juvarchund Atmaram,
Vukutchund Khemalchund,
Ramdass Bhugvandass,
Lucamichand Poonjras Gopaljee Khimjee,

To
HENRY SHANK, Esq.
Collector of Customs.
BOMBAY.

To
Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO. AND THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE MERCHANTS,
OF BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th of this month, expressive of your sense of my public conduct and private character during the period I have held the office of Collector of the Customs at this presidency.

I have to offer you my sincerest acknowledgments for so unexpected a proof of your good opinion; and for the gratifying manner in which your sentiments have been conveyed to me on my approaching departure for Europe. It has ever been my study in the discharge of my duty to consult the convenience and accommodation of the commercial community of this important settlement, under a firm conviction, that in doing so I was promoting the public interests intrusted to my care. I have on all occasions found that this line of conduct has been met by a corresponding degree of cordiality on your part, and I have ever received from you, every aid and information which your enlightened views and extensive transactions have so eminently qualified you to afford.

With the approbation of the Government, and your good opinion, I should have quitted India without a wish ungratified, but the valuable and unlooked for token, with which you have coupled the communication of those sentiments, has deprived me of the enjoyment of that feeling, for I have no hesitation in confessing, that I am ambitious of possessing, and securing in my family, so decisive a proof of the estimation in which my conduct is held by those with whom I have so long, and so happily, carried on an official intercourse. The policy of the legislature has, however, as I have been informed, placed a bar to the immediate gratification of my anxiety in this instance. But I prize your gift too highly to abandon all hope of possessing it, and shall therefore on my arrival in England solicit the permissson of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to accept of your offer, in the event of my claims to continue in their service, from not being absolutely relinquished, rendering that sanction indispensable.

The channel through which you have chosen that the gift should reach me, of my highly esteemed and excellent friend Mr. Remington, will enhance the gratification with which I shall ever contemplate so honorable a testimonial of regard from the British and Native Merchants of Bombay.

With my cordial and affectionate wishes for your happiness,
I have the honor to remain,
DEAR SIRS,
Your most faithful,
And obedient servant,
Signed H. SHANK,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY,
CUSTOM HOUSE,
14th January 1822.

We have been requested to publish the following proceedings on the trial of Lieutenant Morley of the Bombay Artillery.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
Monday 30th April 1821

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS,
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
No. 5.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the 9th day of April 1821, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. & K. T. S. Commanding His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving under the Presidency of Bombay.
President, Lieutenant Colonel H. Hessman, Artillery.
Judge Advocate General, Major Vans Kennedy.
Charge, Lieutenant William Morley, Bombay Regiment of Artillery, placed under arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief on Complaint of Captain T. P. Thompson His Majesty's 17th Dragoons Commanding a Detachment employed on Field Service on the Coast of Arabia.

For conduct unworthy an officer, and for disobedience of Orders on the 9th November 1820, in not obeying an Order given to him to make preparations for defence in the Camp and Town of Beal Bow Hassan while the Commanding Officer took out the Picquet to the front against the enemy, and in having instead of obeying this Order, gone off on the same evening to Soor, thereby abandoning the Commanding Officer, the Imam, the sick and the rest of the Detachment, and in having taken off with him or allowed to accompany him, the men of the department of Artillery whereby the defence of the place or any further operations against the enemy were rendered impracticable.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Signed,) D. LEIGHTON,
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY: ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
21st December 1820.

FINDING AND SENTENCE. The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner, Lieutenant William Morley of the Bombay Regiment of Artillery, is guilty of the several facts alleged in the charge, with the exception of "conduct unworthy of an officer", and "of having rendered the defence of the place or any further operations against the Enemy impracticable" of which allegations they do therefore acquit him.

But the Court are at the same time of opinion that the Prisoner's conduct in this case has proceeded, from error of judgment arising from inexperience, & from the peculiar difficulties of the situation in which he was placed, and they do therefore sentence him the said Lieutenant William Morley to be admonished in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may think proper.

(Signed,) H. HESSMAN,
Lieut. Colonel Commandant
2d Bat. Artillery, President.
(Signed,) VANS KENNEDY,
Judge Advocate General.

REVISED OPINION. The Court having taken into their mature deliberation the preceding remarks of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and being of opinion that the latter part of the charge has not been supported, either by the deposition of the Prosecutor, or by any evidence which he has adduced, do therefore adhere to their former finding and sentence.

(Signed,) H. HESSMAN,
Lieut. Col. Com. Artillery.
President.
(Signed,) VANS KENNEDY,
Judge Advocate General.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.
(Signed,) C. COLVILLE,
Lieut. General.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
No. 1.

In compliance with the above Sentence, the Commander in Chief admonishes Lieutenant Morley, that it would have been more consistent with the respect for discipline and Military Obedience which he professes in his defence had he dwelt more on his want of experience to guide him in the difficulties of his situation, than in strictures on the plans and measures of his Commanding Officer.

No. 2.

When too, calling upon Military History to justify his opinion, he speaks slightingly if not sneeringly of the defence that was to have been expected from sixty sick including but thirty convalescents, it is proper to tell him that not to go out of the Military History of his own Country, Instances will be found of services of the most valuable nature, effected by a few sick, thrown as these were, into a good defensive position, under an active and intelligent Medical Officer.

No. 3.

But to these were to be added the unbroken picket of sixty and the Sepoys survivors of the action, for whom the arms of the sick were available; under four Officers and the other Europeans of the Ordnance Department, a body which united under the cover of two 18 pounders, was sufficient to have given such confidence to the Troops of the Imaum collected in the presence of their sovereign as would have admitted of the destruction of the Guns and stores that could not be removed, and of a comparatively easy retreat upon Soor instead of the circuitous and harassing route which in their disorganised state it became necessary to take.

No. 4.

Having discharged this unpleasing office, His Excellency turns with satisfaction to the favorable Testimonials given of Lieutenant Morley's former short, but rather active career, and which with the experience now obtained afford good promise of future professional merit. He is hereby released from his arrest and directed to return to his duty at the Head Quarters of the Regiment of Artillery.

No. 5.

Lieutenant Gidley, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry who has been under arrest upon nearly the same charges, is hereby released therefrom, and is to return to his duty; it appearing upon the proceedings of the above Trial that his responsibility was less, and his inexperience in the service still greater than that of Lieutenant Morley.

D. LEIGHTON,
Adjutant General of the Army.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Place, H. M. 65th Regt.
Capt. H. Smith, 8th Regt. Madras Cavalry.
Capt. Stevenson, H. A.
Capt. Ogilvie Aid de camp.
Major John Harriot 2d Regt. Bengal N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon, F. R. Sievwright 59th foot.
Lieut. E. Sutherland, Bengal Establishment.
Lieut. W. Larner, 11th Regt.
Major W. Grantt.
Superintending Surgeon Henry Robertson.
Lieut. Robt. Ogilby, 12th Regt.
Capt. Drummond Engineers.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 16th Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Captain J. B. Rutherford, from Bengal 7th December 1821.

17th Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Henry Beyts, from Bussorah, Bushire and Muscat the 5th January 1822.

Do. Schooner Margaret and Francis, Captain H. H. Roberts, from Columbo, the 29th December 1821.

18th His Majesty's Ship Liverpool F. A. Collier, C. B. Captain, from Cochin, 8th January.

Passenger per Marchioness of Hastings.
Lieutenant J. G. Carrol, H. M. 65th foot.

Passenger per Conde de Rio Pardo.
Major J. S. Harriot, Bengal Establishment.

Passengers per Liverpool.
—Kensington Esq. and family.

DEPARTURES.—January 14th Ship Nerbudda, Captain F. Patrick, to Madras and Bengal.

15th Do. Ship Sarah, Captain John Thacker, to London.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Joseph Hunter, to Calcutta.

Passengers by the Ship Sarah.

John Elphinston Esq. C. S. his lady and Miss Mary Ann Elphinstone, Mrs. Fenwick and child, Henry Shank Esq. C. S. Dr. Harry Robertson, Med. Est. Dougall Christie Esq. Medical Est. his lady and Misses Hannah Frances, and Mary, and Master John Christie, Major Wm. Grantt, 4th N. I. Major. Wm. Hinde, H. M. 65th Regt. Capt. Melville, 1st Cav. Capt. R. Ogilby 12th N. I. Capt. R. W. Flemming, 5th N. I. Cornet Henry Fawcett, 1st Cav. Mr. A. Grieve, *Children*; Richard Harrison, Harriet and Louisa Lugrin, Richard Egan, Wm. Thos. Wilson, Mary. Crawford, John Wallace, Eliza Keith, James E. Robertson, Stephen Hough, Elizabeth and Charlotte Conran, and James Archdecon.

Passengers by Lady Nugent.

Captain Smith, Doctor Sievwright, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Master Gasper.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—December 29th, Ship Scotia, Agnew from the Isle of France 11th November.

Do Ship Pacific, Captain James Moore, from Calcutta 15th December.

December 31st, Brig La Diana, F. Gautier, from Vizagapatam 16th, Coringa 24th and Masulipatam 29th December.

Do. Brig Lion, T. W. Stant, from Masulipatam 29th December.

January 1st, Ship Marquis of Hastings, L. O. Edwards, from Calcutta 21st December.

DEPARTURES.—December 29th, Ship Benjamin Rush, J. Gordon, for Philadelphia.

30th, Brig Virginia, Davis, for Coringa.

January 1st, Ship Pacific, J. Moore, for Philadelphia.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Commodore Hayes, J. M. Ardlie.
Ship Marquis of Hastings, L. O. Edwards.
Ship Britannia, N. Snoball.
Ship Scotia, Agnew.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig La Diana, F. Gantier.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 22d Coral C. Treadwell, from Batavia Oct. 26.

Do. 23d Cambrian Amrcn. H. G. Bridges, from Leghorn June 28.

Do. 26th Argyle H. Cathro, from China Nov. 4.

Do. 27th Tiughur R. Patson, from Rangoon December 1.

Passengers per ARGYLE, *from Canton to Calcutta.*
—Mr. Philip Triell. *From Singapore.*—Lieutenant Ralfe, of the Bengal Artillery.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

THE LEAFLESS TREE.

The silver moon car'ering sky,
Whose breast is bright as beauty's eye;
Though somewhat of a paler hue;
Though somewhat of a milder blue;
While sweeps around me far and flat,
With icy breath, the brumal blast;
And lands and lakes are whit'ning lost
In glistening snow, and sparkling frost.

When last thy trunk by me was seen,
The bloom was white, the leaf was green;
The air was stirless, and the sun
His summer circuit had begun;
While throug'd about the flowers, and thee,
The singing bird, and humming bee;
And 'neath thy boughs the cattle strayed,
For sunshine could not pierce thy shade.
The playful foals were gather'd there,
And breath'd in haste the shad'd air;
Startled at every murmur bye,
With rising ears, and kindling eye,
Paw'd wantonly their clayey shed,
And toss'd the forelock o'er the head.—
Now, birds and bees, and cattle, gone,
Upon the waste thou stand'st alone,
Beside thee, and beneath thee—none!
The fruitage and the foliage fled,
Thy naked and unhelter'd head
Uprears its straggling boughs on high,
To greet the moonshine and the sky.

How doth thy silence speak, and show
The changeful fate of things below!—
No difference may the eye survey
On prospects, ushered day by day;
Yet, when long years have pass'd between,
And the e through them remain'd unseen,
Then—then, the passing mind, awoke,
Behold, the change that seasons make;
And scans, on each his diurnal sphere,
The wrecks of each revolving year!

With barren, leafless bough, but tree,
Such change present at thou to me;
Thy fading leaf, and fleeting span,
Remind me of the fate of man!
Sweet saints, dome thou seem'st to say,—
"All mortal things like me decay,
"Perishing, in a round like mine,
"Their spring, their summer, and decline!"

Where Salem in her glory stood,
The seat of wisdom, and the good,
A chaos worse than solitude
Frowns dark, and petty Agas sway
The realms that made the East obey!—
Her rose is withered,—nought is here
But flat and terrified sepulchre,
In joyless languor, where reside
The children of degraded pride.

Now lawless plunderers overwhelm
Assyria's solitary realm,
And issue from the sheltering rocks,
To chase the shepherd of his flocks:—
Yes! where seen Acherib of yore
The pitent sceptre sway'd, and bore
His multitudes to overthrow,
And lay exulting Judah low;
Then turn'd his eye, and stretch'd his hand,
Towards Ethiopia's tawny land,
And loosed his lions from the yoke,
While Egypt shudder'd at the shock;
Now power hath fled, and sought remains
But yielding slaves, and desert plains!

How high to soar, how low to fall,
Where thine, Chaldea's capital!
Thy flowry gardens hung on high—
Thy palaces, that charm'd the eye,
With fret-work of refulgent gold;
Thy girding wall of giant mould
Have pass'd away, as doth the wind,
To leave not even a trace behind;
And snakes avenom'd brood—are grown
The sovereign of Babylon!

Alone the camel'd Arab hastes
Through Tadmor's proud, & pillar'd wastes,
'Tween towers and temples overthrown,
And fallen with moss o'ergrown;—
He gallops through the echoing streets,
Where no sight he hears, and none he meets;
And smiles the setting sun on plains
Where not a wo ship remains!

Once Carthage o'er the ocean sway'd,
But Rome's fiery breath decay'd!
Greece, learning's seat, the patriot's home—
The might of Egypt—Persia—Rome,—
The ancient empires of the earth
That gave the wise and warlike birth,
Like them who rear'd have pass'd away
By dint of arms, or all w decay:—
The ancient sages, where are they?
The tenets they profess'd, and told
The world, have like to them grown old;
For others, which like them shall fade,
Rising, have thrown them into shade:
Yet one remains the favorite one
Of fallen Athens's sapient son,
The true theorem proceed below,
That mortal man can nothing know!

Though wisdom bids me not repine,
How like thy reckless lot is mine!
Spring strew'd thy widening boughs with bloom,
Which Summer ripen'd to perfume,
Which Autumn mellow'd to decay,
And Winter severed, and swept away;
Thus time presented pleasures new,
As if to snatch them from my view;
And shew, by contrast, what distress,
What blighted blackened dreariness
Frowns o'er the wide and waste abyss
Of baffled hopes and ruin'd bliss!—
So mortal joy and beauty flee,
But happier planets smile on thee;
For spring, with favouring hand, will shed
Reviving dew round thy head;
The flowers again will bloom around,
And bees to sip thy sweets be found,
And birds that sport on wanton wing,
Amid thy sheltering boughs to sing.—
But ah! the bosom's wintry state,
No second spring can renovate;
No second summer can restore
The happy years that now are o'er;
Childhood, with all its flowery maze
Of artless thought, and sinless plays;
Boyhood, devoid of cares and fears,
Of sordid acts, and selfish fears,
And raising o'er the winds of art,
Armour of thought, and warmth of heart;
Or Youth, when brightly over all
Loves rosy herried and purple pall;
When lake and mount, and sea and shore,
A borrow'd pride and beauty wore,
And visions pass'd before the eyes,
Bright with the hues of paradise—
A glory from the summer day
Hath slowly sunk, and waned away;
A splendour from the starry night
Hath pass'd to nought, and mock'd the sight;
For clouds have gloom'd and sail'd between,
To darken, and bedim the scene,
And o'er thy sunshiny head hath past,
With wailing sound, Misfortune's blast.
The fond, the fairy dreams of Youth
Have evanish'd at the touch of Truth;
And o'er the heath, all seared and riven,
The ploughshare of the World hath driven!

The play-mates of our infant years,
Our boyish friends, and young compeers,
Are some estranged in heart and thought,
By fortune dark, or happy lot,
Depress'd too low, or raised too high,
By anguish or prosperity;
Are some, by many a weary mile,
Though bent on home, removed the while;
Are some, who changed by wizard Time,
Even in a far and foreign clime,
Love best the pleasures usher'd last,
And, in the present, lose the past;
Some on the wild, and tossing wave,
But many—most within the grave!
Man has in heart, in hope, in all,
Like Lucifer, a fate and fall!

[*Black. Mag.*

(Continued from the first Page Sup.)

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 21st Andromeda F. G. Stewart, for Batavia.
Do. do. Mary Ann Sophia R. Cornfoot, for Batavia.
Do. 23d Aram J. Daniels, for Rangoon.
Do. 24th Fazal Kurim D. Kitchmere, for Rangoon.
Do: 27th Integrity C. Sheldon, for Providence.
Do. do. George S. Endicott, for Salem.
Do. do. Bayadere Mahe, for Bourbon.
Do. do. Telegraphe C. Baudin, for Bordeaux.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 15th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, Lt. T. K. Terrell, H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Ann Maria Newton, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Wm. Home, a retired officer of this Establishment.

On Thursday the 17th Inst at St. Thomas's Church, by the Ven'ble The Archdeacon of Bombay, Capt. Johnston Napier, Assistant Adjutant General Light Field Division, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hardy H. C. Marine, formerly Master Attendant at this port.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st January Edward Gordon, Esq. to Sarah, eldest Daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel E. B. Bagshaw.

At Pondicherry, in November last, Captain N. J. De Bergeon, on the Half-pay of H. M. Regiment De Meuron, to Miss Mary Antoinette Evin.

On the 26th December, at Trichinopoly, James Monro, Esq. of the H. C's C. S. to Maria Louisa, Daughter of John Goldingham, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampore, on the 20th Dec. the Lady of Captain Peregrine Davie, of the 1st 24th N. I. of a Son.

On the 27th of Dec. the Lady of John Carruthers, Esq. of a Son.

On the 27th December, the Wife of Mr. Simon Macartoom, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 30th Dec. Lieut. John Roe, H. M. 30th Regiment.

In Camp near Malligaum, on the 10th December, 1821, of a disorder contracted while on Service in Candeish, Lieutenant F. S. Adams, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

The death of this young man is most sincerely lamented by his Brother Officers, by whom he was greatly and deservedly esteemed and respected.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th December, William Fleming Dick, Esq. C. S. to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of John Talbot Shakespeare, Esq. of the same service

On the same day, Mr. G. M. Anderson, to Miss Mary Collier

At Cawnpore, on the 25th November, A. Garden, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Medical Depot at Saugor, to Miss Mary Douglas.

On the 3d December, Cawnpore, William Trickett Esq. Architect and Engineer, in the service of the King of Oude, to Mrs. Charotte Ammaun, of Lucknow.

At Futtyghur, on the 2 th Nov. Lieut. James Steel, of the 2 st N. I. Adj. Gilman's Levy, to Miss Adelaide Angelo.

On the 22d Dec. Captain W. A. Bowen, H. C. Chartered Ships Kirgon, to Julia Louisa, third Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, of the Bengal Cavalry.

On the same day C. Stuart, Esq. H. C. Medical Est. to Miss Eliza Shakespear.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th Dec. at Chowringhee, the Lady of E. T. Hall, Esq. of a Son.

On the 7th Dec. the Lady of H. Fergusson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 11th Dec. the Lady of the late Martin Thomas Whish, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 12th Dec. Mrs. F. D. Bellew, of a Daughter

On the 12th Dec. Mrs. C. Francis, of a Son.

On the 12th December, Mrs. Lawrence D'Souza, of a Daughter.

On the 14th Dec. the wife of Mr. W. Spence, of the H. C Marine, of a Son.

At Garden Reach, on the 16th Dec. the Lady of Just Henry Alt, Esq. Professor of Bishop's College, of a Son.

On the 18th Dec. Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a Son.

At Ghazeepore, on the 8th Dec. the Lady of Lieutenant J. W. Patton, District Barrack Master, of a Daughter.

At Kurnaul the 1st of Dec. the Lady of Captain J. H. Cave, of a Son.

On the 19th Dec. Mrs. W. T. Bennett, of Twins, Daughters.

On the 20th Dec. at Gussery, the lady of William Stakart, of a son.

On the 23d December, Mrs. Isabella De Augier, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 8th Dec. Mr. John Barnes, aged 47 years.

On the 11th Dec. Andrew Monach, Esq. aged 42 years.

On the 5th Dec. Mr. Andrew Walter, of Calcutta, aged 26 years.

On Sunday the 16th Dec. at Intally, Joseph Thompson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 46 years.

On the 18th Dec. Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Samuel Smith, at the early age of 24 years.

At Jubbulpore, on the 1st Dec. Lieut. Charles Welland, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regt. N. I. aged 25 years and 11 months.

At Sholapore, on the 15th November, of a dysentery, Lieutenant Charles William Cotton, of the 5th Reg. L. Cav.

In Camp, on the 21st November, Brevet Captian Andrew Christie, Adj. of the 2d Batt. 6th Regt. N. I.

On Seaside, on the 2nd Dec. Lestock Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 21 years.

In Camp, near Rewah, on the 21st of November the infant son of Captain Broadfield Sissmore, 1st battalion 12th Regiment N. I. aged one month and six days.

On the 10th Dec. of the lock jaw, Mr. B. Ferrao, aged 38 years, after a continued derangement of nearly two years and a half.

On the 15th Dec. Mr. Peter Biornson

On the 19th Dec. the infant Daughter of Mrs W. T. Bennet, aged 6 hours

On the 20th Dec. Martha Amelia, the infant Daughter of Mrs W. T. Bennett, aged 2 days.

On the 22d Dec. Sulivan Davis, Esq of the Civil Service, at the early age of 20 years.

On the River near Sultanpore Benares, 15th Dec Lieutenant Francis Squire Donnelly, of the 27th Regt. N. I. and late Commanding Delhi Nujeeb Battalion.

Madras Intelligence.

The following Ships anchored in the Roads since our last publication.

On Saturday last arrived the American ship Pacific, Capt. James Moore, from Calcutta 15th Dec.

PASSENGERS:—Mr. W. Smith, Mr. F. R. Wharton, and Mr. H. Wood.

On the same day arrived the ship Scotia, Capt. Agnew, from Isle of France, 11th Nov.

PASSENGERS:—Capt. Everest, Capt. Fuller, Mr. Humphries, Dr. McM.d, Mr. H Baumgard, Mr. Foster, Cadet, and H. Ferwell, Esq.

On Monday last arrived the Brig La Diana, Capt. F. Goutier from Vizagapatam 16 h, Coringa 24 h, and Masulipatam 29th Dec.

PASSENGERS:—Lieut. Kinnon, and Lady, Mrs. Alexander, and 2 Children, Miss Alexander, Capt. Onstock, Capt. Hawkins, Capt. Gonsalves, and 2 Children.

On the same day arrived the Brig Lion, Capt. T. W. Stunt, from Coringa 28 h Dec. and last from Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS:—Mrs. Smith, Capt. H. Smith, Lieut. George Gray, Mr. R. Greene, Mr. S. Greene, and 5 Lascars of the Honorable Company.

[*Madras Gaz. Jan.* 2, 1822.

The NEW YEAR was ushered in by a Royal Salute at sun-rise from the Fort Battery, and the Standard was flying at the Fort Flag Staff during the day At 1 o'clock, The Honorable The Governor held a public Levee which was most fully attended; and in the evening there was a grand Public Entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper, at the Banqueting Room to the whole of the Society of the Presidency. Unlike the commencement of last year, the day and evening were uncommonly fine.

[*Madras Gaz.* 5, *Jan.* 1822.

The Races this year are expected to afford unusual port—the ageing and measuring of the Horses will take place, pursuant to Advertisement, on the 10th Instant at sun rise—on which occasion, Breakfast will be prepared at the Stand. The Lottery Dinner takes place on the evening of the same day at 7 o'clock precisely—and is expected to be very fully attended: it will be necessary, to make application for Tickets at Herridge's Repository on or before the 6th instant; as "to save unnecessary expense, dinner will be provided only for the number of Subscribers on that day—no Gentleman therefore can be admitted who has not provided himself with a Ticket."

[*Govt. Gaz.*

Ceylon Intelligence.

We have much pleasure in stating that the longboat of the ship Lady Castlereagh is reported since our last day of publication to have arrived at Jaffna—and that therefore in the wreck of this Vessel there have been no lives lost.

[*Cey. Gaz. Dec.* 22.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES BUY]—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1821.—[SELL

Rs. As. Prem.		Rs. An. Prem.
1819 & 1820 20 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	19 0
12 10	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	12 4
18 8	Loans 1813 to 1817.	18 0

From French papers recently received, we have selected the first part of the Debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th and 5th July, on the motion of the Minister of the Interior for continuing the Censorship of the Press. The whole being too voluminous for our present number; the remainder is deferred for our next.

As for meeting any thing like vigorous argument, philosophical reasoning, or felicitous allusions in the Gallic debates, it is we fear, out of the question Instead of these we have the mystified beg-the question sophisms and assertions of the ministerial party, and generally a few puerile exclamations, or drivelling sentences from the liberal portion of the assembly. Of course there are exceptions.

The English reader in perusing them is disagreeably struck by a certain flippancy and childishness, which pervade them. There is a total absence of what we understand by the dignity of the Senate. Urbanity and good manners are very frequently overstepped, and the orators of that nation which has called itself the greatest and politest of all, show no reluctance or well-bred hesitation in interrupting each other. We also hear of *agitations* and *sensation* prevailing in the Chamber without what would be looked upon by an Englishman as any adequate cause. Not unfrequently also if the lie direct is not given, something very like it is heard. There is, we begin to believe, a superficial irritability in the French character, which must always prevent Frenchmen from being grave, manly, and grand orators. Of this irritability General Foy is a ludicrous example. Were an English Senator to rise and threaten to punish the house with his sublime displeasure *by* withdrawing in dudgeon; his retreat would most certainly be accelerated by shouts of laughter from both sides of the house, instead of being impeded by his own party. General FOY, however, when he ought to combat his opponent boldly and face to face in the cause of *liberty*, takes the pet because the Minister as he quaintly phrases it 'brutalized his speech,' and walks out with an indignant shake of the head like the sapient and taciturn gentleman in the critic.

The debate, however, is interesting inasmuch as it serves for a line and plummet by which we may sound the depth of French freedom and the respective strength and weakness of its advocates and opponents.

FROM "LE MEMORIAL BORDELAIS OF SUNDAY, THE 8TH JULY, 1821.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

SITTING OF THE 4TH JULY.

President, M. RAVEZ

After the discussions on the proposed law relative to the construction of divers canals, the President notified that the next order for the day, was the opening of the debate on the projected law relative to the journals. The Minister of the Interior has to speak.

M. SIMEON, Gentlemen, among the various measures which the honorable reporter (M. de Vaublanc) to whom I have to reply, has opposed to the project of the law submitted to your deliberation, he has pretended that asking for a continuance of the Censorship, without presenting you at the same time with a law for its repression, and without giving you the choice of the one or the other, was being reproachful at the very outset, it was commanding your vote, and consequently wanting in the consideration due to your dignity. It was necessary according to him, to make you a two-fold proposition; to present at first a law of repression which we might have presented *with candor*, says he, as the best means of curbing the licentiousness of the journals, and afterwards we might have added subsidiarily that that law, from its natural tendency, appearing to us illusory, we asked for the Censorship.

Had we followed such a plan, the sentiment of pity which has been so often expressed at our pretended weakness, might indeed be evinced with great propriety at such a procedure—But really, could any one ever present on the same subject two opposite laws for choice, and say that in case the first be disapproved of, there was another to choose. (*Violent murmurs on the right.*)

M. DE VAUBLANC. I have not said so.

The Minister continues—Government alone should know the means most proper to meet the present state of affairs.

It is evident that the commission has drawn back from the idea of absolute emancipation of the journals: it would prefer in place of the Prerogative of Censorship, a restraining law, of

which the reporter has partly traced the outline. We will acknowledge that the commission has presented so many difficulties, that we have not yet been able to surmount them. We think it practicable to continue the Censorship still, not only without any real danger to the freedom of the public, but with great advantage to its tranquillity. The Chamber will decide.

The Reporter has reproached us with having brought forward the law near the close of the session: he perceives in this delay a combination, of which the finesse, says he, is not difficult to penetrate,

All our finesse consisted in thinking that to move for the renewal of a temporary law, it is not necessary to do it but at a time when it is near the period of its expiration. There are two reasons for this: the first, that it is possible that circumstances may alter, and it be resolved to let the law cease of itself; it is necessary, therefore, to wait to the end of the period, to judge of the utility or inutility of the measure (*Murmurs and agitation.*)

The second reason is, that if its continuance be negatived, the refusal would deprive the law of its force, before the time appointed for its expiration.

I must not forget to mention the refusal to deliver to the commission the articles erased or mutilated by the Censor. The Reporter has said, that in a neighbouring country, official documents are never denied to committees appointed to collect information for communication to the Chamber. We never deny them any more in France; but we did not think the communication of these articles necessary. The Censor should rather be judged from the journals that have been published under his correction, than by the articles he has struck out, and of which a part has left no trace, perhaps, in the memory of the authors themselves.

His Excellency entered into a long discussion on this head, and concluded by saying, that the communication in question could not have taken place without the consent of the writers; for it would be improper to submit to public examination, what was presented to a Censorship that was secret, and in some degree friendly.

M. Foy. Yes, very friendly!

The Minister. The Censor could not wish to send back the journals under one single color, for that would have been, to consecrate despotism, and to send back the papers to the old "*Gazette de France.*"

They have approached the injustice and arbitrariness of the Censor. The different journalists complain, says the Reporter, of his having acted partially in favoring their rivals; so far from contradicting them I felicitate myself that it is so, for nothing can be a better proof of the impartiality of the Censor. (*Murmurs on the left.*)

M. Mechin. Excellent proof!

This law, say they, is a precaution of weakness; the Minister is afraid. This is one means of inducing a belief that the Minister has a personal interest in the Censor. (Many voices—Yes, a little!). What has he to fear for him; That they say, what you hear daily, that he is placed under secret controul? That he is under the command of a party? That his steps are uncertain? That they make against him these reproaches that are now grown common, and which they repeat every day at the *Tribune.*

The Minister replies to the old objection, of the press being like the lance of Achilles, which healed the wounds it made. It is necessary that those who are wounded by it have recourse to the remedy. Who is there among you, that would allow his children to read certain works that I will not name, while putting into their hands Abbadie, Bossuet, or Fenelon.

They say that the Censorship has not prevented the troubles of June, the Military conspirary, nor the commotions at Brest and Grenoble. Can the Consorship psevent great crimes? But that which it has prevented, is its apology. it is that such principles be not openly professed, as might renew these crimes or ensure their success.

His Excellency concluded by recommending the adoption of the projected law, which he said would have no other effect than that of influencing order and preservation.

M. Bossou votes against the law, and thinks that the representative government would be overturned, if they destroyed the liberty of the press, one of its most important rights.

M. Josse-Beauvoir: Is the present state of society such, as to render the Consorship necessary? Will not the refusal of the law proposed to you, establish society to be in a state of war? These are the questions I shall proceed to examine.

Absolute principles cannot be imposed on human society. The right consecrated by our charter, that Frenchmen are admissible to all employments in the state, was acted upon (whatever may be said to the contrary) under the ancient *Regime.* The baton of Marshal of France was the reward of Fubert and of Vauban; The Sees of Meaux, of Tulles, of Clermont, and of Nismes, were open to the Bossuets, the Mascarons, and the Flechiers, who were not the inferior branches of great families: but the elders in talents and virtue. (*Bravo reiterated on the right.*) This right recognized by the charter, and rooted in our present habits, has nevertheless sad consequences. That which was not obtainable formerly but by special study, seems now to have become a right, and the middling classes, more proud than the higher, think it requires nothing more than a pen and some passion to acquire celebrity in this enlightened age, when however, very few good books are read. There is hardly a son, farmer or of an artizan, who does not wish to change his plough or his tools for the writing desk.

Every year ten thousand young men, after having gone though their literary studies and course of law or physic, not being able to obtain employment, take to writing articles for the journals, waiting from a revolutionary government to come to the appointment: they have failed in obtaining under a regular one. The Censorship is a weapon offensive and defensive; it is but defensive in the hands of a wise government; it would become offensive in those of a passionate one.

What, then, are the privileges that have been abridged? Never was the press more active, nor the Tribune more disposed to speak. The Censor does not prevent the Hoffmanns, the Felitzs, the Conets, the Martainvilles, the Mely-Janins, and many others, having their writings inserted in the journals,

Nevertheless, I acknowledge the liberty of the press would render the debates of the Chambers less interesting. The *Tribune* would lose the character of a violence daily encreasing; the orators of the opposition would address themselves to their colleagues and not to their spectators; the Chamber would gain in dignity what it would lose in unhappy celebrity; the debates would be longer and the sessions shorter.

On the other hand, what would become of the thousands of petitioners we saw last year disciplined in some degree, and distinguished into writing pettitioners, walking petitioners, and I believe even into armed petitioners. (*A laugh.*)

Let us see if the freedom of the press will not put society in a state of war, and to enable you to judge of it, I will draw the picture of the warfare of the journals.

The liberal journalists will say: we are the true friends of the people; the successors of the assembly calling itself constituent, which demolished every thing, and erected the scaffold of its King.

Messrs. Lameth, de Grammont, de Girardin, and other voices on the left; But this is a strange calumny; they always attack the constituent assembly.

M. Josse-Beauvoir. The same journalists would present the freedom of the press as being about to be re-established.

M. Foy. They would be in the right.

M. Josse-Beauvoir. I do not speak for myself, for I have never asked for any thing either in the present *Regime* or the past. We have however seen the pretended friends of the people seeking with avidity the grant assigned to them under Buonaparte in foreign countries, on condition of their being sold and reasigned in France at such rate that the same country where levelling equality lately stalked will be seen covered with a steely net of the feudal systen of the nineteenth century, comprising its ancient feudatories and ancient vassals, *Franks* and *Gauls*, without distinction. (*General laughter.*)

Those happy times are no more, will the Liberals say; but it will be attained by revolution for anarchy is the shortest road to despotism. Let us commence with a revolution; let us accuse a whole class of men of the wish to re-establish the rights and even to introduce into France the Spanish Inquisition, —that horrible inquisition, whose prisoners at the time of the Constitution of the Cortes, confined three individuals accused of enormous crimes, and who were not Liberals. (*Laughter.*) [Let us pretend a tender interest for the Rectors and Curates; Bishopricks are superfluities of religion; we will pity the condition of the poor country pastors who support the weight of the day; we will find ourselves in tears, having caused so much to be shed! we know well how to weep. (*Great noise on the left.*)

M. De St. Aignan. This is a frightful diatribe.

M. Teyssare. This is an indecent caricature of our speeches.

M. Benjamin Constant made violent noise and gestuculations in apostophising the Speaker.

M. Josse-Beauvoir, calmly.—This is Gentlemen, nevertheless, not the hundredth part of what you have said.

A voice from the right. So much the worse for those who recognise it.

M. Josse-Beauvoir. We will make ourselves (will the same liberal journalists say) the defenders of the national glory; we will say that glory having taken refuge under the French standard, seems to have consoled the country for the crimes of the revolution.

M. Foy. It is very true.

M. Josse-Beauvoir. Our adversaries wished to dishonour the army, and to spoil it of the grants assigned to it in Germany, in Poland, and in Italy.

M. Foy. This is an insulting irony, (the agitation goes on encreasing.)

M. Josse-Beauvoir. We should find again our grants at the expence of the *contribuables*, who are no longer *Drougeables*, though always *curtailables* at our pleasure and mercy. (*Continual murmer on the left.*) This is what the liberal journals will publish and develope without astonishing me.

On the other side, the royalist journals will complain of the weakness of the Ministry, and say it is no clemency to allow impunity to crimes: they will complain of what is called *heroic*—that is rebellion.

M. de Girardin. That is to me.

M. Josse-Beauvoir. They will be indignant at the adulations prodigally bestowed by the party inimical to the youths denominated *venerable*, as if it were possible to be venerable at twenty years of age, without becoming doating at sixty, (*general laughter.*)—

M. Benjamin Constant rises, evincing new marks of impatience.

Already this party betake to the vocabulary of the revolution: Alexander and Francis have taken place of Pitt and Cobourg—a fixed conspiracy exists, and it tries to sow discontent in the army that has remained faithful. They go so as far to say that the young soldiers of 1819 cannot be compelled to march, as long as a single man of 1818 be not called to the standard.

M. Foy. You brutalize one of my speeches; this is an egregious calumny.

M. De Girardin. This is abusing the freedom of the Tribune. (The agitation is at the greatest height.)

M. Foy. I can bear no longer such calumnies: I am going to retire.

The friends of General Foy and those about him endeavour to detain him; he yields for a moment to their persuasions, but very soon rises again and goes out in ill humour. This little scene attracts the attention of all the spectators.

M. Josse-Deauvoir. The unrestrained freedom of the journals tends to the destruction of society, and to establish it in a state of war. I say more: it menaces France with a third invasion. (*Murmurs.*) Carry yourselves back to the period of the recent troubes in Naples and Turin, that is to the month of March last. I ask, what was then the language of certain journals? You can judge from the articles inserted in them, of what they would have said had they not been submitted to Censorship: they would not have failed to proclaim the sovereigns assembled at Laybach to be the oppressors of the liberties of nations.

Messrs. Bignon, Bogne de Faye, and other voices on the left. They would have told the truth.

M. Josse-Beauvoir They would have adored Pepe and Crevelli, as they did Riego and Quiroga, and Europe been set on fire by the mischief of some incendiaries, of some seditious writers.

M. de Lameth. Those whom you believe to be incendiaries are not such.

M. Josse-Beauvoir. Do not fear that the ministry may misuse the Censorship, would they seek for assistance on the left, that is, among a party always ready to caress them to sleep, that it might rob them of their power during their slumber. (*Agitation.*) The Ministry know too well that this triumphant party would take away from them their power to itself, and seek elsewhere for indemnity.

The Speaker, after long digressions, which the want of room obliges us to pass over in silence, proceeded to examine the projected law itself. He prefers with others, a repressive law, but it is necessary to give government time to make it. The Censorship expires at the close of the session of 1820. You will compel, said he, the government, which requires it, not to close this session, and to prorogue it till the opening of that of 1821. (*Very strong sensation.*) I conclude with voting that the Censorship be accorded to government, such as it is at present, but only till the end of the second month after the opening of the ensuing session.

[*Ind. Gaz. Dec.* 17 1821.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society took place on the 13th instant (December) at the Society's Apartments in Chouringhee, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings in the Chair.

Mr. Hough and Mr. Rutherford, proposed at the last Meeting, were ballotted for and duly elected Members of the Society.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect Vice Presidents and the Committee of papers for the ensuing year:—

Vice Presidents.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Sir E. H. East,
Major General Hardwicke,
Mr. W. Bayley.

Committee of Papers.

Mr. Atkinson,	Capt. Hodgson,
Mr. Bentley,	Capt. Lockett,
Revd. Dr. Carey,	Revd. J. Parson,
Mr. Calder,	Mr. Courtney
Mr. G. J. Gordon,	Mr. Smith.

The Secretary reported the completion of the Fourteenth Volume of the Researches, and submitted applications for the Printing of the 15th Volume, when the Meeting resolved that it should be printed at Serampore Press, in English Paper, and in an improved form.

A letter was read from Mr. Smyth of Caen in Normandy, presenting a fac-simile of a Coofic inscription.

There have been preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, for time immemorial, certain sacerdotal garments of great antiquity which the traditions of that Church attribute to Bishop Regnobert, who florished in the sixth century, and has been canonized. These relics are kept in an ivory casket, covered with silver gilt ornaments of that kind usually termed Arabesque. But the remarkable circumstance attached to this article is an Oriental inscription in the front surrounding the key-hole, protected and concealed by an escutcheon hanging to the lid from a hinge, and shutting down over the lock. This inscription does not appear to have been understood among the learned in France, and was the subject of a literary imposture, hazarded by Petis-de-la-Croix, in 1714. When this inscription was shewn to Mr. Smythe, he recognized without much difficulty that it was in the Arabic language, and in the Coofic character, but not being able to read more than the first word, he sent it to Von Hammer, of Vienna, who decyphered the whole, and rendered it as follows: *In the name of God, Clement and merciful. He has has sent his Goodness and Grace before him,* [literally between his feet.] It is supposed that the casket must have been the donation of some Norman or Anglo-Norman Crusader, to the Mother Church of his native Country.

When this communacation was read at the Meetting, one of the Members present doubted the accuracy of the trnslation, said to have beeen made by the learned Von Hammer, and has since favoured us with the following remarks:—

"Mr. Hammer seems not to have properly deciphered the last line of the original Coofic Arabic. The true reading is as follows, which may be litterally translated thus—

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الرحمة كامله وكفه شامله

"*In the name of the most merciful God, verily his mercy is great and his beneficence universal.*"

I cannot conceive how Mr. Hammer made out from the inscription,—"has sent his goodness, and grace *before him*, (literally beteween his feet,") I rather think that the phrase, "between his feet," (which however is not in the origenal) cannot be rendered "*before him.*" I certainly never saw it thus rendered, but it is very common in Arabic to say بين يديه lit. *between his hands*, for *before him.*—At all events there is nothing like either of these pharses in the original Arabic."

Major General Hardwicke presented for the Museum a Tooth of the Narwhal, an animal native of the Polar Seas, in the name of Captain Lumsden of the Artillery recently returned from England. This Tooth was obtained from the late Navigators to the Northern parts of Davis's Straits.

Captain J. Bryant presented in the name of Captain Peach the head of the Ethiopian Hog, *Sus Ethiopicus*, a variety found in Southern Africa, from the Congo to near the Cape of Good Hope. It is a fierce and dan-

gerous animal. It is distinguished by two lobes or wattles under the eyes. The Specimen is a very fine one, and a valuable addition to the Museum.

The 22d and 23d Numbers of the *Monumens del' Hindoustan* were received from the compiler, Mons Langles of Paris.

One volume of Stuart's Antiquities of Athens was presented by Mr. Gibbons.

A curious edition of the Rules for Drawing the Human Figure, by the celebrated *Albert Durer*, was presented to the Society by Major General Hardwicke, in the name of Mr. William Thomas, Surgeon, lately attached to the Artillery. The work was printed in 1508.

A letter and Communications were read from Messrs. Diard and Du Vaucel, describing three species of *Ursus*.—One of the *soft Tortoise*, one of a *Lacerta*, and one of a *Limax*, with drawings.

An essay on the Extraction of the Roots of Integers, as practised by the Arabs, by John Tytler, Esq. was forwarded by the Hon'ble J. Adam, and laid before the Society.

An Account of Bootan by Krishna K'hant Bhose, who was deputed by order of Government into the country of the Deb Rajah in 1815-6, and translated by David Scott, Esq. of the Civil Service, was forwarded by Mr. Swinton, Secretary to Government in the Political Department. This local description of a territory hitherto little known is extremely curious in many respects. Bootan is bounded by the Company's dominions on the south, on the east by Assam, on the north by the Lhassa territories, and on the west by the Lepha country. We shall only briefly advert to a few points characteristic of the manners of the people of Bootan.

In war, the Booteeas have matchlocks, but they are of little use, as they cannot hit a mark with ball. They are afraid to fire one off with more than two fingers of powder, and when they load more heavily they lie the piece to a tree and discharge it from a distance. They fight well with a knife. When a man is killed in battle both parties rush forward and struggle for the dead body; those who succeed in getting it take out the liver and eat it with butter and sugar. They also mix the fat and blood with turpentine, and making candles of it, burn them before the Shrine of the Deity. The bones of persons killed in war are also used for making musical pipes, and of the sculls they make beads, and also keep them set in silver for sipping warter, all the time of the performance of religious ceremonies.

The Booteeas do not fight in an open manner, but fire at one another from a distance, and attack at night, or lie in ambuscade. They wear iron caps and coats of mail of iron, or quilted jackets; they are armed with four or five knives in case of accidents, and they carry bows and arrows;—before engaging they drink plentifully of fermented liquor.

It is said that the Gylongs, or Booteea Monks, are not allowed to sleep, or even to lie down; night and day persons of the order continually keep watch over them armed with long whips, which they apply to the shoulders of any one that is seen to nod. The Gylongs collect in cubs, bathe separately from the others. There are also convents of women, who wear yellow clothes, and make vows of chastity.

Bootan produces abundance of Tangan horses, blankets, walnuts, musk, chowr cowtails, orsages, and munjieth, which the inhabitants sell at Rungpoore, and thence take back woollen cloths, puttoes, indigo, sandal, red sandal, assamuda, nutmegs, cloves, muskLee, and coarse cotton cloths, of which they use a part in Bootain and send a part to Lhassa.

The Booteeas worship images. The chief maxim of religious faith amongst them is that of sparing the life of all animals. The fish in the rivers they do not allow any one to kill, and the vermin that infest their heads and clothes they catch and throw away; bugs they treat in the same manner, and never put any kind of living creature to death. Their marriages are contracts by agreement of the parties, and no ceremonies are observed at their celebration. For the most part the husbands live in the houses of their wives, the latter seldom going to their husbands house. A rich man may keep as many wives as he can maintain, and when poor, three or four brothers club together and keep one wife amongst them. The children of such a connection call the eldest brother father, and the other uncles.

The bodies of the deceased are burned; the ashes are collected and carried home and in the morning they are placed in a brass pot and covered with silk, and, attended by a procession, carried to the river, when the contents are thrown into the water, and the pot and silk presented to the Gylongs, or Priests.

Krishna Bhose, the Hindoo writer, states that, in Bootan, lightning does not descend from the clouds, as in Bengal, but rises from the earth, which, he says, is universally reported to be the case by the inhabitants. In Bootan it never thunders, nor do the clouds ever appear of a black colour, but merely resemble mist; the rain which falls is also exceedingly fine. The Bootan territory is entirely mountainous, except on the South, South West, and Eastern parts where there is level land.

The three first Parts of an account of Hindoo Sects by Mr. H. H. Wilson, the Secretary, was laid before the Meeting by the author.

An early division of the Hindoo system, and one conformable to all Polytheism, separated the practical and popular belief, from the speculative or philosophical doctrine, whilst the common people addressed their hopes and fears to stocks and stones. The worship of the populace being devoted to different divinities, the followers of the several gods naturally separated into different associations, and the adorers of *Brahm*, *Wishnoo*, and *Seva*, or other phantoms of their faith, became distinct and insulated bodies in the general aggregate. The conflict of opinions on subjects on which human reason has never yet agreed, let to similar differences in the philosophical class, and resolved itself into the six *Dersanas*, or schools of Philosophy. Mr. Wilson has collected the information contained in this Essay from works in the Sanscrit and Persian languages, and in a great measure from oral inquiry at Benares, the seat of Brahminical learning and superstition. It is full of curious matter relative to the founders of the different Sects, but too extensive in its details to admit of more particular notice in this limited report.

Captain Lockett presented a copy of Mr. Rich's Second Memoir on Babylon, which contains the correspondence between the ancient descriptions of Babylon, and the remains still visible on the site. as suggested by the remarks of Major Rennell, published in the *Archæologia*.

An Essay on a uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America, as published in the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by John Pickering, of Salem, was forwarded by the Rev. W. Ward in the name of the Author.

A large collection of Chinese Books was presented by Mr. W. B. Bayley in the name of Mr. Crommelin, who has lately returned from China. The catalogue is as follows:—

1. *San-tsai too hoot.* The Universe delineated, containing a view of the heavenly bodies—the earth—distinguished persons—the four season—various buildings in China—the various arts—the various parts of the human body—the various articles of dress—customs and ceremonies—precious stones—ancient inscriptions—birds and beasts—trees and plants; in 116 volumes. The whole illustrated with wood cuts nearly 200 years old. A scarce work even in China.

2 *Poh koo too.* A collection of Chinese cuts exhibiting ancient vases and vessels of various kinds, 26 volumes.

3 *Koo yoh too.* A collection of Chinese cuts exhibiting a great variety of ancient carved stones—8 volumes.

4 *Lee shee.* A collection of ancient inscriptions, and figures in stone,—9 volumes.

5 *San hai king.* A collection of imaginary animals supposed to inhabit the mountains and seas.—4 volumes.

6 *Sou chin kee.* An exhibition of Gods, deified heroes, and Saints.—3 vols.

7 *Hwa p'hoo.* A work on the art of Drawing.—6 vols.

8. *Hwa chuon.* Drawings of various beasts, birds, plants, &c.—5 vols.

9 *Shok chu chai.* On the art of writing, and sketching flowers, &c.—12 vols.

10. *Puh-my-too.* A hundred Drawings of beautiful Women.—4 vols.

11. *Lee-nyeu chuon.* Memoirs of illustrious Chinese women.

12. *Woo-shwang poo.* A Treatise on Drawing.—1 vol.

13. *Un ya too.* Plates of various kinds intended to illustrate the ancient Classics.

The Rev. Dr. Marshman, who has furnished this catalogue, considers the collection to be extremely valuable.

In addition to these Mr. Crommelin presented two volumes of Dr. Morrieson's Chinese Dictionary, a copy of his Grammar and of a View of China for philological purposes.

A short account of the origin and nature of the Portuguese Government of Macao, was also communicated by Mr. Crommelin.

We observe from this paper, that the inhabitants of Macao amounted, in 1810, to 4049, and in 1813 to 4,053. The statement in 1810 was taken by order of the Bishop, by the respective Parish ministers; and that of 1813 is from the Government Secretary's Office, in neither are included the military, clergy, and friars. The bulk of this scanty population consists of seafaring people and merchants, and of many paupers whose trade is begging. The slaves are either Malays or Caffries, the former are principally imported from Timor, the latter from Mozambique by way of Goa. Macao is entirely dependent on China. A yearly ground-rent is paid by the Portuguese, and neither Ships, Houses, nor Churches can be built or repaired without the previous licence of the Chinese Government.

CONFIRMATION.

On Monday morning last, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held his triennial Visitation for this Archdeaconry in St. John's Cathedral, which was attended by all the Clergy connected with the Presidency, or stationed within a reasonable distance—After the usual morning Service, followed by an excellent Sermon from the Rev. D. Correr, Senior Chaplain, his Lordship delivered an impressive and interesting charge to the Clergy assembled, the most prominent topic of which was the situation and circumstance of Christians and of the Heathen in the early ages of the Gospel, as collected from the Ecclesiastical writers of that period; compared with the state of each respectively in this country at the present day.

On Tuesday morning the Bishop held a Confirmation in the Cathedral, when 254 persons appeared before his Lordship for the solemn purpose of openly and in their own name renewing their baptismal vows. Of these by far the greater part were young persons just entering into life; but it was particularly gratifying to see also others more advanced, glad to avail themselves of an opportunity, which might not before have been offered to them, of making this open and solemn declaration of their faith and hopes, and when it is to be presumed, nothing but a sincere conviction of their own duty and of the propriety of this affecting rite, could have brought thither—The Bishop afterwards delivered an address well calculated to impress the scene on the minds of all, who witnessed or took part in it, some hundred printed copies of which were afterwards distributed among the persons present.

Yesterday morning his Lordship repaired at an early hour to Dum Dum, where he was hospitably received by Major General Hardwicke at Dum Dum House. At ten o'clock the Bishop proceeded to hold a Confirmation in the New Church of St. Stephen, which was numerously attended.

[*Govt. Gaz. December* 20

In contemplation of the approaching departure for England, of the Honorable Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we understand that a very large Meeting, composed of the most respectable and opulent part of the Hindoo community, was held yesterday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising a Fund, by Subscription, for procuring, from Europe, a Statue of the Chief Justice, to be erected in the Town Hall, as a lasting testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by the Hindoos, from the manner in which he has exercised the functions of a Judge in this country. Towards this object, about Twelve Thousand Rupees were immediately subscribed, and it is proposed that the Statue shall be executed by the chisel of Bacon or some other eminent Sculptor.

[*Calcutta Journal December* 22

By a communication just received from a kind Correspondent from near Tehree, we understand that hostilities were likely to break out on that frontier. A body of Scindia's troops, under the command of Jeswunt Rao Patunkur and Josee Secunder, had threatened an incursion into the Tehree frontier, in consequence of which, the 2d Battn. 3d N. I. which had commenced its march to Agra, in progress of the general relief, was re-called by an express from the Assistant Political Agent to the Governor General, requiring its presence on the threatened point, for the protection of the Rajah.

From the Calcutta Journal we have extracted the Prospectus of a Native Newspaper. It is specious enough, but we must confess that we cannot join with those who hail it at 'a light for the Gentiles.' Political discussion is not suited to the prejudices or the capacities of an uneducated people. We are as staunch admirers of true rational freedom as any, but must pause before we can give the vote of our approbation for a measure calculated to produce much evil, and the ultimate good of which is at best but speculative. Let us for a moment consider the vast mass of population in Ireland and the Highlands and islands of Scotland, who have not received the benefits of education and instruction;—would it be prudent to put translations of the Examiner and Sherwin's Register into such hands? What pledge have we that the Bengalee paper may not become a firebrand like the last? If it shall be confined to mere local facts, and plain utility and instruction, without touching upon delicate questions of complicated policy, or idle tirades upon government,—then, and then only, can we with a safe conscience give it our hearty approval.

The Asiatic sheet contains a Notice of a New Weekly Paper, published in the Bengally Language, and edited by a learned Hindoo. It is printed in a large and clear Bengally type, each Number containing eight pages, and appearing every Tuesday Morning, under the title of "Sungbaud Cowmuddy," or "The Moon of Intelligence." As the price is only Two Rupees per Month, we suppose that all who feel interested in the promotion of such an undertaking, will gladly assist it, by ordering a Copy to be sent to them, for the purpose of countenancing and supporting the first endeavour of this kind among the Natives themselves. The printing Office is, we understand, in the Coolootoollah, and the Editor is a person of known reputation as to character and ability. Applications for the Paper are directed to be addressed to Ram Mohun Ghose, at the Printing Office; and we hear that this Novelty, the Third Weekly Number of which issued on Tuesday last from the Press, has already caused a great sensation, and that the First and Second Numbers, on the Liberty of the Native Press, and on Trial by Jury, written in pure Bengally, are already nearly out of print.

PROSPECTUS.

(Printed and Circulated in Bengally and English.)

It having been particularly suggested and recommended to us by the Friends of Knowledge, Improvement, and Literature, to establish an entertaining and instructive Bengally Weekly Newspaper, we in conformity with their very acceptable and meritorious suggestions, have gladly undertaken the duty of publishing the proposed Newspaper, to be denominated "Sungbaud Cowmuddy," or "The Moon of Intelligence," and respectfully beg leave to enumerate the subjects, which will be treated of in the said publication, viz.

Religious, moral, and political matters, domestic occurences, foreign as well as local intelligence, including original communications on various hitherto unpublished interesting local topcis, &c. will be published in the Sungbaud Cowmuddy on every Tuesday morning.

To enable us to defray the expences, which will necessarily be attendant on an undertaking of this nature, we humbly solicit the support and patronage of all who feel themselves interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of our Countrymen, and confidently hope that they will, with their usual liberality and munificence, condescend to gratify our most anxious wishes, by contributing to our Paper a monthly Subscription of 2 Rs. in acknowledgement of which act of their benignity and encouragement, we pledge ourselves to make use of our utmost efforts and exertions to render our Paper as useful, instructive, and entertaining as it can possibly be.

[*India Gaz. Dec.* 24, 1821.

Extract of a letter from Hussingabad.

"I am sorry to inform you that those pests of the country, the "Goands" have risen in large bodies about Nursingpoor and Garrawarra, and have even extended their petty thefts to the neighbourhood of this station. It is reported they have plundered the village of Neelgowr, and put the Zemindar and two of the Government Chuprassies to death; this is only a rumour, so I cannot exactly vouch for its accuracy, until I hear it better confirmed, when I shall be able to give you a more correct and full account of the transaction.

"In consequence of this, however, the Officer Commanding the 'Nerbuddah Field Force' has as a means of wise and necessary precaution, sent off from Hussingabad under the escort of the left wing of the 1st Light Cavalry, treasure to the amount of six lacs of Rupees, to be delivered over to the charge of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry at Garrawarra, and conducted by them to Nagpoor by a nearer route than that of Hussingabad, where we should have had the pleasure of meeting and marching with that gallant and distinguished Corps, but for the obliging permission of the officer commanding the Force, for them to go a nearer road, as also for the safety of the public mony entrusted to to their care.

"In case of meeting any interruption on their way from Garrawarra to Nagpore, the 1st took under their protection, service ammunition for the use of the 8th, which I sin-

Continued in the Additional Sup.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supp.

cerely trust will not be required, but it is best to guard against danger or surprise, and the circumstance denotes at once the prudence, foresight, and military skill of the officer now at the head of this large detachment of the Bengal Army, and for which he has always been so eminently conspicuous—If any thing should occur to require mention, I shall not fail to give you as early and as accurate a report as I can collect.

"The weather here, for this sometime past has been really delightful—In the morning the Thermometer, when put into a bucket of water, has fallen to 33° 10' which shows the temperature of the water to be 1° and a few minutes above the freezing point.—During the day it has varied from 58° to 70° according as there is a breeze or not; to cool the air—and at night it has been so cold as to compel us to put on our full complement of Winter clothing and blankets—We are all busily employed preparing for our march to the South, and expect to start on the 25th in stant, or 1st January—5 Companies of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry from Garrawarra, arrive here yesterday, for the duties of the station.

[*John Bull.*

The Honorable Sir Antony Buller and family will proceed by sea to Bombay in a day or two.

[*Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 27, 1821.

On the 21st inst. the late Sheriff Geo. Ward, Esq. and his Deputy C. G. Strettel, Esq. gave over charge of the great Goal, and all other Offices attached to the same to James Calder, Esq. Sheriff and—Abbot, Esq. Deputy.

Ben. Hur. Dec. 24. 1821.

Late advices from Batavia state that the ship *Rosalie* and been cut off by the Malay Pirates to the Eastward, and it was believed that Captain Stevenson, her Commander, and most of her crew had been murdered. The information, which does not appear to have contained any farther particulars respecting the shocking occurrence, is said to have been forwarded by the Chief Officer of the ship, who had in some way or other made his escape from the merciless ruffians, and landed on the Island of Madura, near Sourabaya.

Letters from Nagpore report the following remarkable circumstance—"A private of the Artillery has produced the necessary documents proving himself Heir to the Title and Estates of the late Marquis of Anandale. He had assumed the name of Johnson and had never been heard to mention any thing of his family and connexions, until hearing from his Agents in Europe that the Government authorities had been directed to make enquiry whether such a person was still in existence.

We understand that he has received a liberal education, consequently it is to be expected that this change in his circumstances, will not turn out as it has in many instances; a subject of unhappiness. He leaves this for Madras, shortly and from thence embarks for England."

[*John Bull.*

Ben. Hur. Dec. 28. 1821.

Western Provinces.—Troops are marching in all directions to effect the relief, which has become a yearly instead of a biennial one. Some of the Corps are particularly fortunate in the fine opportunity this affords them to see the world, at least that part of the world which used to be known by the name of the Mogul Empire. A few Regiment have had the particular good luck—*Fortune de la Guerre*—to be marched over an extent of 1000 miles within the year, while others have been so unlucky as to remain from 3 to 5 and 7 years confined to one dull stupid Station! The 8th Light Cavalry, under Colonel O'Brien, are about arriving at Hussingabad, and on its arrival the Division of Colonel Adams, C. B. will march to Nagpoor, Hussingabad being given up as a Station.

The 3d Native Infantry on its march to Cawnpoor passed His Majesty's 24th Regiment going to Nagpoor near the Heerapoor Ghaut, (8 marches from Sagur), on the 6th December, and the 12th Native Infantry are on the same road going North:—Gardner's Horse marching North, and His Majesty's 24t Regiment marching South, were halted a few days by the Governor General's Agent in Bundlecund, in consequence of some little disturbance upon Scindeah's frontier; but to the regret of the Troops there was no occasion for their services.

Dawk Improvements.—So many complaints are made from various quarters, of the delays occasioned by bad management or negligence of those entrusted with the Post-Office charge at different Stations, that it can hardly be doubted some of them will reach the ears of Government, and occasion an enquiry into the subject. When a Traveller pays at a Public Office for Bearers about double the Sum for which he himself could procure Bearers, had he time to look for them, he has a right to expect them to be punctually laid at the different Stations after giving due notice. The Letter and Banghy Dawk, every one who lives out of Calcutta feels to be in need of improvement; and it is astonishing to any one who knows what the facilites of the Country are, for all sorts of communications, that nothing should as yet have been done to improve at once, the comfort of Society and the Public Revenue, as it is so easy to do, by a little attention to the Dawk Establishment.

[*Cal. Jour. Dec. 24th.*

Moorshedabad, Dec. 21, 1821.—On Saturday last the 15th instant, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, opposite the Zilah Gaol, Shoodun (formerly a Sepoy), for the murder of a Sepoy beloning to the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion some months since, his body was afterwards hung in chains a little to the westward of the Provincial Lines, nearly in sight of the spot where the murder was perpetrated. This man's crime was of a most atrocious nature, having without the smallest provocation attacked the unfortunate victim of his cruelty while sleeping on his cot, with a sword, and severed his head from his body, after which he indulged his sanguinary passion by hacking the body of the deceased until the noise of the repeated blows brought people to the spot; yet it appears, this wretch considered that his having served the Government for some time entitled him to a pardon, for what he termed a trivial offence.

[*Cal. Jour. Dec. 27th.*

English Extracts.

LONDON,—May 27.

Amongst the Parliamentary measures now pending, Mr. Chetwynd's bill for the amendment of the Vagrant Laws appears the most important, being connected with that gradual alteration in the system of the Poor Laws, which the condition of agriculture, and of the great interests of the kingdom in general, essentially requires. Mr. Chetwynd is a country gentleman, practically acquainted with the subject which he introduces. When Mr. Scarlet, a man of knowledge and talents but in no degree acquainted with country manners, habits, and necessities, introduces a Poor bill,—when Mr. Brougham, a man of equal talents, but of an education and of habits more Scotch than English, introduces his bill for a new regulation of the system of English education,—and when Mr. Harbord, a county gentleman, and a man of ability and experience brings forward, in the first instance, an excellent law for the amendment of the Bread Acts, but modifies it in the second, according to the fanciful notions of his friends, the economists,—in all these examples we see nothing at work but wild theories; and from the sober sense of the country gentlemen in the House of Commons, we can only anticipate that none of these bills can pass into practice.—They are all attempts to carry the naked theory of the economists into the practice of life, by men whose learning is Adam Smith, and whose experience is the factory of Lanark, or the farm of Fellember. But Mr. Chetwynd's bill comes from a different kind of man; and though his plan may not possibly be the best which can be adopted, it, at least affords the opportunity of a deliberate discussion in Parliament.

The evil requiring to be remedied is the swarming of mendicants in all parts of the town and country and the heavy expenses of passing as vagrants, to their several parishes, those who ought never to have left their parishes, nor to have imposed upon the public the expence of relieving them from the effects of a vagrancy, originating only in wilful idleness and habits of wandering. The peril of any remedy is, lest it should prevent the free passage and circulation of labour; and the farther difficulty is, what is to be done with the poor if they are not to be passed? You most leave them to themselves, or support them. If the former, do you not suffer them to starve? If the latter, would it not be a less cost to pass them than to maintain them? The above contains the whole question on both sides,—the extent of the evil to be cured, and the peril of the cure.

Now, in all questions of this embarrassed nature that is to say, where a good to be sought is proposed on the one side, and where, on the other, any possible mode by which it can be attained is necessarily exposed to great inconveniences, the first question amongst practical men always is, whether the good proposed is at a first and general view of more consequence and importance than the evils which will be possibly incurred, and if this be answered in the affirmative, the next point is, whether the evils to be apprehended cannot be greatly reduced by remedies meeting their peculiar mischief. This is the proper process of reasoning in matters of this kind, and if those who argue them would attend to this mode, they would avoid both verbiage and confusion.

Now, the two evils to be remedied are, as we said, the existing state of mendicity, and the heavy expence of parishes in passing the poor, the evil of mendicity brings with it all the crimes which follow upon extreme poverty and temptation, and the absence of all control from supervision amongst neighbours, and character in the place to which they and their connexions have belonged from early life. From habits of idleness, or perhaps from temporary distress and want of work, a poor family leave the parish to which they belong, and repair to London, York, or Liverpool. They there find no employment and instantly become mendicants. In London and York, and perhaps in Liverpool, they necessarily become associated, by their distress in a common lodging and habitation, with thieves, felons and prostitutes; and from a state of mendicancy, under an extreme distress, too frequently pass into the worst class of those with whom they live—Is it not, for example notorious, that more than half of those executed and transported are from this class of people? Imprudence drives them into famine,—famine into extrem etemptation;—and comrades and instructors are at hand. This is the daily progress of vagrants.

As to the expence of parishes in passing these vagrants, it exceeds 100,000l. annually in direct expenses and if we take into the amount what is paid in ascertaining their several parishes in different questions of disputed settlement, it exceeds half a million, or nearly one tenth of the average annual amount of the poor rates in ordinary times. This therefore, is the evil to be corrected.

The mischief on the other hand, is the alleged restraint on the free circulation of labour, and the difficulty of determining what is to be done with the poor of remote parishes, if they are not to be passed.

The first evil appears to us, to say all in a word, almost fanciful, and one only of those objections, with which the economists, by the use of their technical jargon, have lately embarrassed every plain question. Let us look to the probable, or indeed possible facts of any case which can arise. A manufactory, for example, is suddenly established in Hertfordshire which will afford good wages and constant employ to the superfluous poor of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Now, is it to be apprehended that the poor will be deterred from seeking the place of this manufactory, at the distance of 60 80, 100, or 150 miles by any law which for the future should require them to return to their parishes at their own expence? What is more common, and indeed more easy, than for men in early life, and with able and healthy bodies, to travel from 30 to 35 miles daily, and thus making a journey of 100 or 150 miles, at the expence of from four to five shillings? This is, indeed, not matter of argument, but matter of fact, and fact known to every one who has lived with these labourers in the country,—every gentleman knows it, and we know ourselves that such journies, and at such expence, are frequently made by this class of people in search of work, and in early life from love of wandering, or change, or novelty.

As there would be thus no difficulty in the passage of labourers going to seek work, and therefore no restraint on the free circulation of labour from the want of these passes, so on the other hand would there be no difficulty in throwing the poor upon their own prudence, foresight, and means, in returning back to their parishes. The sum of money expended in the alehouse in one week or ten days would be amply sufficient for the purpose. Upon this head therefore, we see no objection whatever to the entire abolition of passes.

And this answer meets in fact the other alleged difficulty,—what is to be done with the poor of remote parishes, if they are not passed? We answer, they must be left to their own prudence except in extreme cases, which of course may be rendered exceptions under the act. In this, as in all other cases we are for leaving something (not too much) to the discretion of Magistrates, to be exercised according to the circumstances of the case. We beg leave to add, that we write with a sincere purpose of rendering some good by our observations on the actual difficulties of the country. With this desire always present to our attention, we endeavour to make ourselves as intelligible as possible; and we know by experience that no arguments are more intelligible than those which are constantly refering to what every one knows to be the actual condition of life and practise. Let us suppose, therefore, what frequently occurs, the bankruptcy, discontinuance or of diminished work of a large manufacturing establishment, and the sudden total impoverishment of those poor, of remote parishes, who have been collected around it as its workman. In this case, every one sees that these paupers have a more than ordinary claim of relief for aid to return to their own parishes, and we would therefore grant it. We would have an enactment to meet this particular evil, and we see no difficulty in forming such a clause in a new Vagrant Act, and that without passing into that vague language, & general description, which would not suit the necessary exactness and precision of a positive law, We intend to say, that we would not leave too much to the discretion of magistrates, who, in cases like this, would necessarily be disconnected with the parishes to be ultimately burthened and the funds to be given,—we would mark out the classes of cases in which passes should be given; and if we could not express them individualy, we would do so as specifically as was possible.

Soldiers, sailors, persons employed in public works, and others of the like kind, could manifestly be made the subject of distinct exceptions: in a word, if the Act be drawn with a constant reference to the practical knowledge and remembrance of country gentlemen intimately acquainted with the subject, we see no difficulty whatever, in the total abolition of this hitherto expensive article in the Poor Laws—the passing of vagrants, and of the poor in general.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

YACHT CLUB.

Cowes, May 28.—The King, it is understood, intends resuming his sailing pursuits within and round the Isle of White, about the 20th of next month, preparatory to the Royal excursion to Dublin. His Majesty's favourite yacht, the Royal George, whose sailing vies with that of the fleetest frigate, is under immediate equipment, and will in a few days (as last year) receive the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Charles Paget.

The King's Pavilion at West Cowes is at present occupied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Anglessey & family, his Lordship having already commenced his cruizing for the season in that superlatively-beautiful yacht, the Pearl.

The vessels of the Royal Yacht Club now afloat, besides Lord Anglessey's, are—

		Tons
Sir Arthur Paget.....	Union.....	45
Sir George Thomas...	Eliza.....	34
Colonel Shedden's.....	Lord of the Isles.....	45
Mr. Halliday's.....	Lady of the Lake.....	38
Mr. Weld's.....	Charlotte.....	66
Mr James Weld's.....	Julia.....	43
Mr. Wardell's.....	Elizabeth.....	19
Captain Symond's.....	Admiral Cornwallis	22
Mr. Lindegren's	Dove.....	55
Mr. Swinton's.....	Louisa.....	24
Mr. Sloper's.....	Wellington.....	36

The yachts in ordinary here, and fitting on are—

		Tons
Lord Grantham's.....	Mermaid.....	41
The Hon. C. A. Pelham's	Falcon.....	181
Mr. Hallifax's.....	Ariel.....	71

Mr. T. A. Smith launches next week, at Hastings a fine new yacht of 80 tons, of improved construction and model; and two new cutter-yachts, of 30 tons each, were a few days since completed by Mr. Grenier, at Southampton, for Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. Maxse.

On the 10th April the Transit yacht, 231 tons, with her owner, the Hon. George Vernon, and family on board, was at Malta expecting to sail in a few days for England. This vessel was built under the direction of Mr Gore, is schooner-rigger, with three masts, singular in her model, and with an even keel. The predictions at starting were against her sailing; she has eclipsed every vessel she has competed with in the Mideterranean.

VARIETIES.

In consequence of two marriages which took place, not long ago, in Lancashire, not far from Oldham, a very curious alliance is formed. A Gentleman married a Lady, whose brother, soon after, married her husband's daughter, by a former wife. In the course of time, each party had a child; the former a daughter, the latter a son; therefore, the first mentioned Lady is mother to her brother, sister to her daughter, and grandmother to her nephew; her little daughter is niece to her sister, aunt to her cousin and sister to her uncle; the young man is brother to his father and mother, son to his sister, uncle to his wife, and brother to his niece; his wife is sister to her father and mother, daughter to her sister niece to her husband, and aunt to her sister; his little boy is grandson to his aunt, the older lady and cousin to his aunt, the little girl.

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